The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,128 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Friday.
*L SHANNON	4189	930	J. S. Murray	21st Oct.
CATHAY	2263	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L BOKHARA	3914	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† P VICTORIA	6000	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L HYDASPES	2934	500	R. Crew	18th ,,
SURAT	3242	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	F. Spock	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including if berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 166 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3877	700	A. B. Daniell	20th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4151	800	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3200	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4753	900	F. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steambooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

Between Bombay, Brindisi and Trieste Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec. 1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct. 1887.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Beacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CUBA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 13th Oct. 1887. MacIver Line.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on a long lease, if required, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Top of Ramdora Hill. It has a large garden and good servants' quarters and stables. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbee, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OF FOR INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.				
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRYSTOLEUM SETS AND APPARATUS FOR PAINTING ON GLASS.

THE Crystoleum system of painting on glass has of late come prominently before the World, and enjoys a great and increasing popularity on account of its easiness and the small amount of trouble with which it is mastered.

To excel in Crystoleum Painting, not the slightest previous knowledge of Art is necessary, and there is no reason why the first attempt of an entire novice should not be a perfect success.

Complete Sets, from Rs. 15 to 35.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'s
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consist of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphragm, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ½ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in box, neat and compact.

NEW GOODS.

We have just unpacked the following :—

Quarter, Half and Whole Plate Cameras, made of well-seasoned Mahogany and Brass Bound. Leather Bellows, Swing-back arrangements, Tripod Stand and 3 Double Backs. We have had these specially made to meet the requirements of this country, and can safely say that no better Cameras have ever been imported.

PRICES.

Quarter Plate	Rs. 150	each.
Half ,,	,, 185	,,
Whole ,,	,, 225	,,

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts. ..... Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. ..... Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts. ..... Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. ..... Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1 ; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS. / W. F. STANLEY, / T. H. STEWARD. } LONDON.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	...	...	...	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	...	...	...	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,,	...	...	...	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf, Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a thoroughly new assortment of MATERIALS and of the LATEST DESIGNS.

The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS is too well-known throughout the EAST to need further comment on them.

PATTERNS of NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD or JUTE SHIRTINGS, REAL UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, SPUN SILKS, WHITE FLANNELS for TENNIS, &c., will be forwarded with our CATALOGUE, containing the easiest Method for self-measurement, on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.
HIGHLY CHARGED WITH GAS.

OUR ÆRATED WATERS are unsurpassed for brilliancy and purity, all the water used in the factory being carefully filtered through Cheavin's Patent Filters, and the Carbonic Acid Gas is entirely freed from taste or smell by thoroughly washing in Patent Machinery.

BRISK NEPLUS ULTRA

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
SODA WATER	0	10	TONIC WATER	0	14
ÆRATED WATER	0	10	SELTZER WATER	1	0
POTASH WATER	0	12	LITHIA WATER	1	0
LEMONADE	0	12	GINGER ALE	1	4
GINGERADE	0	14	INDIA PALE ALE	1	4
RASPBERRYADE	0	14			

By calculation a family consuming half a dozen Soda Water and half a dozen Lemonade daily will save Rs. 56-4 a year by getting their supply from us.

Large consumers should note this immense saving. And as our English chemists see thoroughly to the Manufactures we are in a position to guarantee splendid

TABLE WATERS
AT THESE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO!

THE NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE,
A MOST DECIDED DESIDERATUM.
Still further improved; becoming highly popular!
THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES SELLING.

This Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.

Four Annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

137738

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager .....Mr. H. STANLEY.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY

WILL APPEAR

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, THE 17TH OCTOBER,

In their Grand Pantomime of Harlequin JACK THE GIANT KILLER. During the Pantomime a distinguished London Artist has kindly consented to appear and sing the Great London Novelties—"Two Lovely Black Eyes" and "He is all right when you know him, but you got to know him first."

THE MOST GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE, NEW LOCAL SONGS, &c., &c.

APPEARANCE OF THE SOUDAN DWARF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

JAS. McCABE'S (of Royal Exchange)

JOHN JONE'S (of 338 Strand)

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

TENDERS are invited, up to 24th instant, for the construction of a Battery at Malabar Point. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

E. D. TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 14th October, 1887.

HYDERABAD RACES.

THE OWNERS of HORSES are hereby informed that Permanent Stables at the Mulluckpett Course can be had at a monthly rent of Rs. 1 per stall.

2. Tents and Furniture will be supplied on application to the Honorary Secretary. A moderate charge will be made for the Furniture supplied.

3. To prevent inconvenience it is requested that 10 days' previous notice be given to the HONORARY SECRETARY, with respect to Tents and Furniture required.

Kd. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad Deccan, 11th October, 1887.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 491, Falkland Road, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of sanctioning payment of Rs. 37,837 to the Shareholders, being the Amount received from Mrs. Bapty, on account of her guaranteed Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED for fourteen days, from the 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., for the consideration of letter from the Chairman of the General Committee of the Corporation, forwarding the amendments which it is proposed to make in Municipal Bill, No. IV, of 1887, and also copy of letter to Government forwarding the same, and proposing that the letter and the Bill as amended be accepted, and that the Chairman of the Corporation be directed to forward the same to Government.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 15, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUTTONJEE DHUNJEE MISTRY and BHUNJIBOY DHUNJEE MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, have contracted TO SELL to Mr. BOMANJEE EDULJEE CASSINATH, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Cowa-jee Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 5-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 321, new No. 2251, old survey No. 365, and new survey No. 9-16, registered in the Books of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under ward No 1430, and street No. 59, bounded on the north by the house of Bowanjee Eduljee Cassinath, on the south by the house of Bezonjee Burjorjee Kookney, on the east by his access passage, and on the west by the said Cowajee Patell Street, and occupied by the said Ruttonjee Dhunjee Mistry and Bhunjiboy Dhunjee Mistry, and their tenants.

All persons having claims (if any) against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, other wise he purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived.

—Dated this 16th day of October, 1887.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.	Towels.
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Cigarettes.	Sheeting.
Tobaccos.	Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.	Door and Window Curtains.
Photographic Materials	Cooking Stoves.
Pianos.	Warming Stoves.
Piano Stools.	Carpets.
Piano Insulators.	Sponges.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travelling Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Tables.	Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Wash Stand	Enamelled Iron Ware.
Scrap Albums.	TriumphFolding Chairs
Portrait Albums.	Sensitized Paper.
Cameras.	Albuminised Paper.
Lenses.	Platinotype Requisites.
Dry Plates.	Burnishers.
Print Washers.	Retouching Desks
Plate Washers.	
Bent Wood Furniture.	
Table Linen.	

SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
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ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fuller of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to

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NOTICES.

NOTICE

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few spare COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1886-87.

Price per Copy, Rs. 3-4.

C. G. JAMSETJEE,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 12th Oct. 1887.

HARTMAN'S GENUINE RAHTJENS COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOM.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY for the above well-known Paint. All orders will receive our prompt attention. Particulars on application.

SHEPHERD & Co., Frere Road.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlarging our business we shall REMOVE our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS by the 20th instant, from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc,
Church Gate Street, 16, Bombay.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1888

TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will take place on the 29th January 1888, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to 125 will be awarded for the best horses, oxen and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

R. R. MULE,
Honorary Secretary.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTELS, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept 1887.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHEED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to Europeans after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR

FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 497 OF 1885.

PEROZKSHAW PALLONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff

vs.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE and BAPOOJEE PALLONJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Kolbat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit bearing date the Fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Est te of BAI B CHOOBAI, widow of PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 10th day of October 1887.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

POONA MIRAJ SECTION

OF

WEST DECCAN LINE.

NOTICE.

MAHABLESHWAR PASSENGERS.

Acceleration of speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj.

On and after SATURDAY, the 15th October 1887, the speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj will be accelerated.

The timing of trains will be as under :—

Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Trains.			Ordinary Mixed Trains.		Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Trains.			Ordinary Mixed Trains.	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
Poona.....Dep.	8	15	3	30	Miraj.....Dep.		7	0	...		
Jejuri..... "	10	40	5	50	Sangli..... "		10	20	...		
Wathar (for Maha-bleshwar) ..	1	40	8	50	Karad ..... "	Arr.	10	20	...		
Satara road ..	2	20	9	28	Koregaon	Dep.	12	28	9	0	
Koregaon	Arr.	2	40	9	50	Satara road ..	12	38	9	0	
	Dep.	2	50	...		Wathar (for Maha-bleshwar) ..	1	5	9	35	
Karad ..... "		5	0	...							
Sangli..... "		7	50	...		Jejuri..... "	2	0	10	46	
Miraj.....Arr.		8	15	...		Poona.....Arr.	4	42	1	38	
		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			7	0	4	0	
							P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		

MAHABLESHWAR.—Wathar is the nearest Station for Mahableshwar—Passengers leaving Bombay at 11 p.m., arriving Poona 7 a.m., can take the 8-15 a.m. train from the S. M. R. temporary (Ghorpuri) Station, arriving at Wathar at 1-20 p.m.

Passengers leaving Bombay at 3 a.m., arriving at Poona 2-30 p.m., can take the 3-30 p.m. train from S. M. R. Poona (Ghorpuri) Station and arrive at Wathar at 8-30 p.m.

There are Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at Wathar.

First and Second Class Return Tickets from Poona to Wathar are issued at a fare and a half.

Poona to Wathar.	Single	Return.
First Class.....	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 9-12
Second Class ..... "	3-4	4-14

The following are understood to be the approximate charges for dak conveyance from Wathar to Mahableshwar. The journey should occupy about 6 hours.

Per seat in Mail Tonga	Rs. 4
Per Tonga (3 passengers)	" 10
Per Phaeton.....	" 15

The Railway Company is not responsible for correctness of information relating to dak arrangements.

For further particulars see Time Tables.

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 6th October, 1887.

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER

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DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,

PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,

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An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.

BY

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

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THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

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Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	36-8 per doz.
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	30-8 "
Extra Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	42-12 Per Case of 2 doz. pints,
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	36-8 " " "

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Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.

GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection.	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 2 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions boarded, buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horseshoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
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PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

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HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS
HOP " 32, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

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HOP BITTERS.

Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.

(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
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BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

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For list of Prices apply to

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or ..... "	55 0	...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	60 0	" 62 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Holzheimer ..... "	18 0	" 18 0
Gelsenheimer ..... "	17 0	" ...
Niersteiner ..... "	19 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch ..... "	23 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	26 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	36 0	" 36 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	...	" 42 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	48 0	" 48 0
Johannisberger ..... "	30 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	...
Fine " ..... "	17 0	...
Very fine " ..... "	27 0	...
Most particular Reserve Old Red Port .. "	36 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALLANDE, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	...
Lar Chenon	16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	16 0	...
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	27 0	...

From MOUNIER & FILS.

Chant Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	17 0	...
Chateau Larose	20 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

From L. ROEMMER & SONS, WIRZ.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	16 0	...

From FRANZ SCHWARTZ.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label ..	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star ..... "	12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... "	21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, From Maunier and Fils ..... "	25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules .. "	27 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules .. "	30 0	...
Cognac, Blue Cognac Champagne..... "	32 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy** .. "	37 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin ..... "	28 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0	...
" * ..... "	23 0	...
Ben Cruachan's Blend * ..... "	20 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Crawford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..... "	5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... "	5 0	" 4
Guinness's ..... "	5 0	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	16 0	...
Vino Barbera ..... "	15 0	...
Vino Grignolino ..... "	15 0	...
Elna Rossa ..... "	12 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
Do. Finest ..... "	18 0	...
Finest Kummel ..... "	20 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	62 0	...
Swiss Absinthe in Canadian tins, 1lb. 12 to 24, Rs. 6 11		per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.	
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ..	lb. tin at	0 14
" " " "	do.	0 8
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 0
Do. medium size ..... "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Troupe, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Flor de Dien and Mahmedi (brigs), from Inhambane; and I. M. S. Tennasserim, Karachi. Yesterday:—Peshwa (s), Landoura (s) and Goa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th:—H. M. S. Crocodile (s), for Portsmouth; Malwa (s), Australia and China; and Bisagno (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Europa, Malwa and Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Raja Ragojee, of Deor, arrived here on Friday night last from Nagpur. He was accompanied by sixty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Gaumdevi Road.

A CORRECTION.—In our report of the troopship Crocodile last Saturday the number of men, women and children were erroneously stated as 1,830, 112, 216 respectively. The proper numbers on board were 915 men, 56 women, and 108 children.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Rama Rutna, aged about 40 years, while attempting to get out of a tram-car, on the Kalbadevie Road, on Friday evening, made a false step and fell, crushing one of the fingers of his right hand under the wheels of the car. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Goanese, named Domingo, aged 36 years, while under the influence of liquor, in Kalbadevie Road, on Saturday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private shigram, whereby he sustained a fracture to his right leg. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE FIREWORKS NUISANCE.—Gunno Rama was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday with letting off fireworks without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The accused was taken up by a sepoy while he was firing off crackers in Parsee Bazaar. In fining the accused Rs. 2, the Magistrate inveighed against the nuisance and referred to some persons who were thus amusing themselves near the Court premises on Friday. He thought the nuisance should be vigorously put down by the police.

NATIVE JOURNALISM.—As a Dewalee present, the *Rast Goftar* has distributed among its subscribers an elegant Gujarati Calendar. Besides the principal features of such a publication, it includes tables of calculation, tramway, railway and hired carriage fares, some postal rules of public interest, a list of stamp fees, and so forth. The pamphlet will no doubt prove a very acceptable gift.—Another weekly newspaper, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has been giving every week an illustration of some interesting place or personage. Yesterday's issue contains a good portrait of Ayub Khan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores, Colaba, touching the death of Eksath Kedaree, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway stores yard, Colaba. On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, while engaged along with other labourers shunting railway waggons in the stores yard, he got accidentally jammed between the buffers of two waggons. He died in a few minutes after being released from between the waggons, bleeding from the nose and mouth. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Wilson charged Kuverdum Gulbad, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a silver armlet from the daughter of Nakajee Gadlal, who had accompanied her mother to the Dholeshwur temple, where they were met by the accused and companion. In a lonely part of the temple the prisoner, while playing with the child, snatched off the armlet and passed it to his companion, who ran away. The child cried on account of the pain, and attracted her mother's attention, who saw the man running away. She raised an alarm, and the accused was stopped just as he was following his companion. Pleading guilty to the charge, but promising to point out his companion to the police, the case was remanded.

THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH AT DABUL.—The big bell, the gift of the Bombay Government to the Portuguese Church at Dabul, was successfully mounted on Friday last in the new tower, which has been erected for the purpose. The Vicar-General of the North performed the ceremony of blessing the bell, at the conclusion of which a *Te Deum* was sung. It was then rung for the first time, and its excellent sound was received with acclamation by the assembly. The bell, according to Mr. James Douglas, weighs 10 cwts. and formerly belonged to a Portuguese convent at Bassein. In satisfaction of a loan claim it was given by the Portuguese to the British Government. It was hung up in the compound of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, and afterwards was taken down and sent to the Arsenal. At the request of the Vicar-General of the North, Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, offered it to the Dabul Church.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jerome Marino DeSouza, aged 35 years. Deceased was a tailor, who came to Bombay from Hyderabad Deccan, on Wednesday last, suffering from fever. On Saturday morning he was delirious and talking incoherently. At about noon on that day he was found in a Goanese lodging house in Dhobie Talao 1st Lane bleeding from a large wound self inflicted. The razor with which he committed the deed was lying near him. He was at once removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but he died from loss of blood while being taken out of the victoria in the hospital compound. The verdict was that death was caused by hæmorrhage consequent upon a self-inflicted wound.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. H. Stanley's Opera Bouffe Company gave a second performance of the popular Opera "La Fille Dr. Tambour Majeur" to a large and enthusiastic audience on Saturday night, many of the songs being encored. So much has already been said of the abilities of the players that it seems unnecessary to say that the piece went off exceedingly well throughout. Miss Stanley, as the Dashing Captain, and Miss Amy Childs, who made a most charming Stella, sustained their parts with much spirit, and Mr. Driscoll, in the part of Le Duc Della Volta with his "focussing" achievements sent the house into roars of laughter. The whole performance was a success. A representation of the well-known Pantomime "Jack the Giant Killer is to be given to-night. We understand the whole of the dresses and scenery are new, and as in this particular line the company is exceptionally strong, it is in the power of all those who would spend an enjoyable evening to do so.

ASSAULT.—Hajee Goolam Hoosein Ahmed, a Mogul baker, was, on Saturday, brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with causing grievous hurt to Hajee Farcedoon Kurroogli, a servant in the service of H. E. the Persian Consul-General of Bombay, on the 8th ultimo, by assaulting him with a stick and causing a fracture to his left forearm. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was deputed by his master to distribute alms to destitute people of his caste, and on one occasion the complainant gave the accused Rs. 2. On the date in question, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the accused met the complainant and asked him for some more money. He refused to comply with the request, whereupon accused set upon the complainant and gave him two blows with a stick; one of the blows was inflicted on the head, and the other on the forearm. The arm was fractured, the accused was arrested, and complainant taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 in his own recognizance to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A NATIVE-CHRISTIAN WIFE.—The Lahore paper, commenting on the paragraph which appeared with this heading in our columns last week, says:—"Very curious are the changing patterns in the kaleidoscope of civilization. That a Parsee Magistrate should indirectly convert a Mahommedan to Christianity, or, more strictly speaking, reconvert him, is at first sight improbable; but this is what has just happened at Bombay, where one George Paul, born a Mahommedan, made a Christian, and relapsed into the creed of his birth, was summoned for alimony by his wife. George Paul seems to wear his convictions lightly. His wife refused to live with him, because he was a backslider. Hereon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, like Gallio, caring for none of these things, asked George Paul directly:—'Are you a Mahommedan or a Christian.' Defendant fenced with the question saying 'I am not a Mahommedan yet, because until I have feasted the *faquirs* they would not recognize me as a Mahommedan.' If this statement be true, a Hindu taint has corrupted the creed of the Faithful of Bombay. In the Punjab the mere recitation of the profession of faith and the signature of the certificate before the Mullah, who asks a few questions on doctrinal points, are sufficient to turn even a mehter into a Mahommedan—low caste indeed, but none the less received in the mosques. Mr Dosabhoy Framjee repeated his question and received the startling reply 'I am neither the one nor the other. I am willing to take my wife if she comes to live with me.' This may have been either great love or great levity on the part of George Paul, but the Magistrate merely offered the man his choice between the two creeds in order that the case might be disposed of. George Paul then declared that he was a Christian, and the next day in the presence of the Magistrate and the native clergyman repeated his statement and took back his wife."

I. M. S. TENNASSERIM.

THE Tennasserim arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, under command of Captain Falle, from Karachi, with C-2 R. A. and some few details on board, numbering 6 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 140 rank and file, 5 women, 8 children and 15 followers. The company was embarked on board the Crocodile which sailed on that day. The Tennasserim was expressly sent to Karachi to bring down the military transport, and notwithstanding that repairs were necessary, she had to weigh anchor the very next day after her return from Aden the week before last. She will, however, now dock shortly for cleaning, and making good some slight damages. She had a pleasant passage to Bombay. The officers and their families on board were:—Col., Mrs. and Miss Blowers, 10th B. I.; Major R. G. W. and Mrs. Hepburne, C-2 R. A.; Lieut. Owen, Bo. Cavy; Lieuts. G. B. Smith, C. R, and Mrs. Buckle, H. H. Flood and Braid, C-2 R. A.; and Lieut. Aitkin, 19th B.I. The Tennasserim will remain in Bombay till the 15th proximo, when she will sail for Rangoon with the 1st wing of the Cheshire Regiment and such of the details as may be available then, the I. M. S. Canning taking the remainder of the above regiment a few days later.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th October:—

THE CARNAC BASIN.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 4th October, stating that Rs. 8,400 was sanctioned for the removal of rock in Carnac basin, and that it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of October, but the sanctioned amount will only carry on the work until the 12th October, and a further allotment of Rs. 600 will be required to enable the work to be completed. The Engineer also submits a plan showing the state of the work up to date.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

ROBBERIES AT MALET BUNDER.

Read letter, dated 27th August, from Mr. Khetsey Dewsy and other grain merchants to the Traffic Manager complaining of the pilfering of their goods at Malet bunder and asking that some steps may be taken for their protection.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd September, submitting the above letter and stating that in his opinion the goods must be watched by the owners and that he does not see that anything can be done for the complainants by his department, but has reported the state of affairs to the Commissioner of Police. The Traffic Manager further states that he has written to the Engineer about the bad state of the road at Malet Bunder.

Submitted estimates furnished by the Engineer, Nos. 1482 and 1553, of the cost of repairing the road and of raising the fence round the wharf.

Resolution—The metalling estimated to cost Rs. 2,798 is sanctioned. It does not appear to be necessary to raise the fence or to close in the sheds.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 18th August, calling on the Dock superintendent for a report as to the present provision of life saving apparatus at the Dock such as life buoys, life lines, &c., and whether in his opinion they are sufficient, and if not to what extent they should be increased and also whether any other appliances are desirable, and if so, of what description.

Read report by the Dock superintendent, dated 19th August, stating that in his opinion there should be at least one life buoy on each shed, one at the Dock office, and one at the Bridge, so placed that they could be readily used, a light being placed near each of them at night, that there should be a set of drags near each buoy, that copies of instructions for the restoration of those apparently drowned should be furnished to Dock and Police officers, that a few simple restoratives should be kept with the police, and that grab chains might be placed round the Dock by means of which persons falling into the Dock could support themselves.

Read report by the Port officer, dated 27th August, stating that at present there are 8 life buoys with life lines attached, distributed at the following places:—1 on south wharf, 2 on west wharf, 2 on jetty wharf, 1 on east wharf, 1 at north Dock entrance, 1 at south Dock entrance, and 8 grapnels with staves and lanyards hung near the buoys.

The Port officer states that in his opinion the number of life buoys and lines should be increased to 25, a life buoy and line being placed at each of the steps in the Dock corners, that the life buoys on the sheds should be lighted at night, and that a drag should be provided for each wharf. The Port officer states that grab chains would not be of much use unless a number of them were placed round the dock walls on account of the varying heights of water in the Dock.

Read memo. by the Engineer furnishing the following estimate of cost viz:—Life buoys with hooks complete, at Rs. 16 each, grapnels on staves complete, at Rs. 15 each, drags complete, at Rs. 15 each.

Read minutes of the Dock Committee recommending that in all 19 life buoys with lines and 19 grapnels on staves be provided and distributed as follows:—Jetty shed on east side 2; jetty shed on west side 2; jetty shed on south side 1; other 11 sheds 11; north of harbour entrance 1; south of entrance 1; on bridge 1; total 19.

The Committee are of opinion that these might be of the present pattern except that instead of being secured by lashings, which might take some time to undo, provision should be made for hanging the buoys to hooks in the wall and for supporting the grapnels either vertically or horizontally by hooks, so that they may be easily removed. The Committee consider that it is not necessary to provide lamps near the buoys as suggested by the Dock superintendent and Port officer, as it is intended that the buoys should be placed at the middle of the sheds, and it would be difficult to so place the lamps that they would be out of the way of injury from cargo cranes, and very little light would be required to show a large white life buoy against the wall, while all the Dock officers would know where to find them. The Committee consider that the shed walls would be a better place for the buoys than the Dock wall at the corner step where they would be liable to injury from vessels. The Committee recommend the adoption of the Dock Superintendent's suggestion as to copies of instructions for restoration of the apparently drowned being distributed to Dock officers, and also of the suggestion that a few simple restoratives should be kept at the police quarters. The Committee agree with the Port Officer that grab chains would not be useful. The Committee consider that one drag to recover dead bodies would be enough, and that it should be left in charge of the police. The estimate of cost of the extra appliances that the Committee recommend should be supplied amounts to Rs. 436 as follows:—11 life buoys, Rs. 176; 11 grapnels, Rs. 165; 1 drag, Rs. 15; and 16 hooks for existing life buoys and grapnels, Rs. 80; total Rs. 436.

Resolution, 520.—The recommendations of the Dock Committee are approved, and action should be taken accordingly.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 7th Oct. 1886.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	21	15
,, ,, out of ,,	17	21
,, transported	11	12
,, attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 7th Oct. 1886.
Vessels entered	9	10
,, left	8	10
,, remaining in dock.	16	15

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	In Oct., 1887. Bengal.	In Sept., 1887. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	22,83,300	75,08,300
Actual	19,59,170	19,86,075	39,45,475
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	2,65,600	2,97,225	5,62,825

SEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND SIX MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of Oct., 1887. Bengal.	End of Sept., 1887. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	3,65,75,000	1,29,00,200	4,94,75,200
Actual	3,53,01,625	1,13,49,325	4,66,53,950
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	12,73,375	13,50,875	25,21,250

CHEROOTS, choicest Indian, various brands, from Rs. 1-8 per 100. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited Bombay and Poona.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

A MEETING of the general committee of the whole Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon, Captain Selby presiding, for the consideration of the following letter prepared by the sub-committee to be forwarded to Government:—

To the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

Sir,—The Corporation having considered the draft of Bill No. 4 of 1887, called the "City of Bombay Municipal Bill," desire me to address you as follows. The Corporation regret that more time was not allowed them for the consideration of a measure of such size and importance. The Corporation requested Government through their Chairman in two letters, No. 572, dated 15th June, and 801 of 15th July, 1887-88, to allow them ample time to discuss the Bill, and they are of opinion that even six months would not have been at all too much for such examination, considering the very intricate nature of the Act, its great length, and the important changes it proposes to introduce.

2. The Corporation have, however, examined the Bill as carefully as circumstances would permit, and regret to find that their views on many most important points (as mentioned in my letters, No. 1,013 of 10th October, 1884, and 1,943 of 8th March, 1886) have been ignored.

For example, the Corporation recorded that they thought it was desirable for the Commissioner to be a member of the Town Council or Corporation; that the determination of the question whether a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should at any time be appointed, and the selection of such officer should be in the hands of the Corporation, subject to the sanction of Government; that the Controller of Municipal Accounts should be appointed directly by the Corporation in the same way as the Health Officer and Executive Engineer, and that he should be empowered to make reports and representations directly to the Corporation and Town Council; that all powers relating to the acquisition of land and the compensation to be paid for the same should be left subject to the control and sanction of the Town Council or Corporation as the case may be, as under the existing Acts. That the present powers of the Town Council should not be lessened. It is true that the Corporation did not make any similarly precise statement with reference to their own powers; that was solely because they did not conceive it possible that anyone would seriously propose so retrograde a course. In short, the Corporation can but repeat that which they formerly said, in para. 16 of my letter, No. 1,943 of 8th March, 1886, viz., that "they find that the Municipal Bill is drawn on lines widely divergent from those recommended by the Corporation after long and careful deliberation."

3. There is no reason to suppose that the Corporation have failed in the performance of their duties during the last twenty-two years; on the contrary, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, and the local Government have expressed their approval on more than one occasion of the manner in which the Corporation have carried on the administration of the city. In June last H. E. the Governor in Council referred to the Corporation of Bombay as *justly* priding itself upon being the most conspicuous example of the success of local self-government in this country," and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself, Government acknowledge the *progressive* interest that the citizens of Bombay have taken in the management of their own affairs. It is, of course, for Government to decide when any advance is to be made in the matter of Local Self-Government. The Corporation are of opinion that the time was ripe for a moderate advance, but they admit it is a matter of opinion. On the other hand, they think there is no doubt whatever that no retrogression was called for, especially as no reasons whatever have been assigned for such a course.

The Bill is clearly retrograde; indeed such new powers as it propose to give to the Corporation are trivial, while those of which it is proposed to deprive the Corporation are most important. The Corporation are indeed of opinion that in the face of the approval often expressed by the governing authorities of India and of the result of twenty-two years' experience, it is not possible to show any just cause for a Bill of this nature.

4. The Corporation attach a schedule showing the amendments they propose in the Bill. They think that the intention of these changes will be clear. They do not, of course, insist that the wording of the sections as altered by them necessarily be adhered to, the alterations being only intended to indicate their wishes, and any wording giving the same sense will be equally satisfactory. They think that it will be found that in no case of any importance do they ask for any power not already possessed, with the sole exception of the appointment of the Controller, and in that case the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the person controlling should be subordinate to that person whose accounts he controls. And they believe that this principle is followed throughout the Government service. It is obviously impossible for the Corporation to give in detail, the reasons for all the changes they propose, but they will be glad to afford any explanation to Government on any point on which information may be required, or to depute a member or members to represent them, should Government so desire.

5. The points to which I am directed to draw your attention, and which, I am to say, are absolutely essential for the vitality of the Corporation if they are to be the governing body, are—

1. Absolute and perfect control of the Budget.

2. Power to remove any portions of their own officers, and to obtain full information of any kind they may deem necessary regarding Municipal affairs and on all questions with which they may have to deal.

3. Power to determine the general policy to be pursued alike by the Town Council, the Commissioner, or other executive officer.

None of these powers are given them in the Bill, and it is difficult to see the necessity for the existence of a body like the Corporation if the proposed Bill becomes law.

6. In this letter I am only to call your attention to a few of the most important points, involving general principles, in which the Corporation have been either unduly deprived of power they at present possess or have been entirely ignored. The Corporation by one section in the Bill is supposed to have full power over the Budget, but on careful examination of the Bill (and it requires extremely careful examination by even the most experienced lawyers thoroughly to master it), it is evident that practically the whole of this control disappears.

Portions of Budget grants unexpended at the end of the year may with the sanction of the Town Council be spent during the next year.

Expenditure may be ordered by Government out of Municipal funds without any reference to the Corporation and without their being able to object or even to defend themselves. In special cases of epidemics, the Commissioner, if he thinks the law at the time in force insufficient, may with the sanction of Government take any steps he likes, and prescribe any regulations whatever, and may spend any Municipal money without any reference to either the Corporation or Town Council. With the consent of the Town Council, the Commissioner can in cases of emergency exercise any power conferred by the Act on any Municipal authority whatever, and spend any money he may think fit. Again, the Corporation are bound by the Bill to make *adequate* pecuniary provision for the various Municipal works and administration of the city, but on careful investigation of the Bill it becomes apparent that they are not to be the judges of what is adequate pecuniary provision; on the contrary, the only judge is the Commissioner, and practically he can, not only spend any money he thinks fit under any head, but when out of funds it is proposed by the Bill to make it law that the Corporation (whether they think it right or not) are to be obliged to take steps to provide him with more, on the Town Council representing that it is required. Money budgetted for under one head can be spent with the sanction of the Town Council under another head without the permission of the Corporation.

It may be briefly stated that (subject to the intervention of Government on certain occasions) the Corporation have a certain power of control of the Budget in the *aggregate* only; which is practically no control at all. That is to say, the Corporation having voted the Budget at the commencement of the year would practically have no more power over it, as the Commissioner and Town Council can spend nearly the whole sum by transfers as they please, and the control of the Town Council themselves appears to be of the feeblest description.

The Corporation submit that under these circumstances it is impossible for them to consider that they have control over the Budget.

7. I am to point out that the Corporation consider that while the Town Council should undoubtedly have the power of re-appropriating funds between minor or sub-heads of the Budget, for example, from one road to another road, they certainly should not have the power without the sanction of the Corporation to re-appropriate between main heads; for example, they should not have the power of transferring money voted for roads to water works.

8. Again, the Corporation are of opinion that unexpended portions of Budget grants should lapse, and become part of the available surplus with which the Corporation have to deal in the next Budget. This is, they believe, the principle that invariably obtains in the Budgets of all Government Departments, and it is, they consider, eminently sound.

9. The Corporation feel that in an important crisis like an epidemic, they are the body to consider the nature of increased powers in case they deem the existing law insufficient, and the power to take special measures and make special regulations should, on the Corporation applying to Government, be placed in their hands and not in that of an individual.

10. The Bill, moreover, proposes to limit the powers and functions of the Corporation to those expressly stated, and the Corporation would have no others; for instance, they have no power to call for any correspondence in any Municipal offices, have no power to take the opinion of their own officers, and no power to obtain any information they deem necessary. They have, therefore, suggested certain sections giving them full power to obtain any information, call for any evidence, or see any documents, records or correspondence regarding Municipal affairs.

11. Again, the Town Council are not empowered, as they are at present, to obtain any information they require, except as regards accounts, and the Corporation are of opinion that this power should not have been taken from that body.

12. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is admitted that large questions and general principles should be discussed and determined by the Corporation, and yet this is exactly what the proposed Bill does not empower the Corporation to do. By this Bill the Corporation cannot determine any general line of policy to be followed with regard to sanitary measures, cannot determine any general sytem of drainage, have no voice in any general system of water works, have no power to express any opinion as regards the laying out of important high roads, and may not in any way indicate the principles which they may consider should guide the executive in the improvement or expansion of the town, &c. There is in fact no power vested in the Corporation to determine any general principle on which any work is to be carried out, and the Corporation are of opinion that such duty being purely administrative should be in their hands.

13. The Town Council is said to be a delegated body, and yet the Corporation will have practically no power of control over the actions of that body. The Corporation consider that the power necessary for general control should most certainly be given to the body that delegates.

14. With regard to the Health Officer, Executive Engineer, and Engineer, Tansa Water Works, the Corporation are of opinion that the Act makes these officers merely subordinates of the Commissioner, and that this is certainly not desirable or right.

In all sanitary and engineering matters the opinion of either the Health Officer or the Executive Engineer, or of both, when necessary, should be taken, and appeal in case of a difference of opinion between them and the Commissioner should be as is at present the case with the Health Officer, allowed to the Town Council or Corporation as the case may be.

The Corporation and Town Council should also have the right of hearing the opinions of these officers whenever they think necessary.

15. In the Bill the Commissioner is given greatly increased powers—powers that the Corporation consider it would, in many cases, be wrong to leave in the hands of one man.

The Commissioner should be the chief officer of the executive body only and not in any way administrative. The Corporation are of opinion that it would not be possible for them to carry on the Municipal Government of the City if the Commissioner were to be independent of their opinion on large questions of finance and general administration.

The Corporation must be the ruling body, and although the Executive Municipal officers should be given powers to enable them to carry out in detail, without interference, the general policy accepted by the Corporation, they should not have no power to act independently of, or in opposition to, the general instructions issued by the Corporation.

It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that experience has shown that the Municipal Commissioner cannot confine himself to the direction of executive action, but that he must take a prominent part in the deliberations of the Corporation and Town Council, and that the Bill therefore provides that he shall be a member of the Corporation and Town Council.

The Corporation cannot admit that this is the case. It is, perhaps, necessary that the Commissioner should be able to attend meetings of the Corporation in order to give any information that may be required and explain the reason of certain actions on the part of the executive, but it is most undesirable that he should be a member of either the Corporation or the Town Council, and thus able to vote and move propositions or amendments regarding actions of the executive that may be under discussion.

The Commissioner is also given the extraordinary power of increasing the quorum of the Corporation whenever he thinks fit, and at any time during a debate, a power which it would be irregular and undesirable to give to any member of the Corporation, but which is most objectionable when placed in the hands of the principal executive officer of the Municipality. Besides, the Corporation consider that a body that is not sufficient to deal with the imposition of taxes on the public must be deemed to be sufficient to decide any municipal business.

16. It must not be thought from what has gone before, that the Corporation wish in any way to hold executive power, or to interfere with the executive in the performance of what are purely their duties, or object at all to a strong executive.

On the contrary, the Corporation are aware that nothing is so detrimental to good results as the assumption of administrative powers by the executive on the one hand, or the unreasonable interference with the executive on the other. The Corporation indeed desire the executive to be strong, and considering the difficulties they will have to deal with in regard to sanitary improvements, overcrowding, drainage, water-works, &c., fully recognize the necessity of giving them powers sufficient to enable them to act promptly, and for this reason it is necessary that the laws be stringent, and in some places it is recommended that the law be made even more stringent than it is in the Bill.

But the Corporation do object to an executive that is able to act, not only entirely independently of their control on general questions of policy, but even in opposition to their wishes.

Such a state of things would merely lead to antagonism between the Corporation and the executive which, as his Excellency the Governor himself pointed out, would be fatal.

17. The Corporation on mature consideration, agreeing in the opinion given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the management of schools is apart from the ordinary scope of Municipal Government, have struck out all sections referring to schools. They think that a School Board would be the best machinery for the purpose of school management.

18. The Corporation see no reason for licensing surveyors as the executive can always insist on plans being drawn up to their satisfaction before they sanction them.

19. The Corporation cannot, according to the Bill, take any legal proceeding or defend any suit, and they have no power to make the Commissioner take any action or defend any suit or withdraw from any suit begun, and can therefore only act by his permission and must accept his decision as to what steps should be taken.

The Corporation are of opinion that all such powers should be in the first place vested in their own body and that they should be able to delegate such of these powers as they think fit to the Town Council or the Commissioner in such manner as shall seem most suitable, and they have accordingly indicated the lines in which they think this section should be drawn (sec. 515).

20. There are many other points in the Bill of more or less importance, to notice which would unduly increase the legth of this letter, and they have been dealt with in detail in the amendments proposed.

I may point out, however, that the powers of the Corporation are greatly decreased, those of the Town Council also diminished; those of the Commissioner enormously increased, and those of Government considerably increased. The schedules drawn up by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and published in the *Times of India* of the 4th and 5th instant, copies of which are attached, show this very clearly.

It is, as I have already said, allowed by the Corporation that the executive should be strong, and in many instances the law stringent; but they do not consider it right that in cases where matters of great public or private interest are concerned, where rights of individuals in regard to property, buildings, and works are involved, or where questions of cost or compensation have to be settled, that both the action and decision should be left entirely in the hands of one individual.

Some of the sections regarding right of entry and inspection (a power the Commissioner can by the Act delegate to any subordinate) have been taken from the Metropolitan Acts, which though they may apply well enough to London houses, which are always kept shut, yet become a hardship, and an infringement of the privacy of individuals when applied to India. The amendment however, suggested by the Corporation in sec. 491 (*b*) of the Bill will probably meet this difficulty.

21. With regard to the subject of Government control, although the Corporation strongly disapprove of Chapter XX. as drafted, they have not amended it in any way, thinking it to indicate generally the lines on which they consider control should be exercised.

In all ordinary cases consistent with principles of good Municipal government, it should be left to public opinion and the press to keep the Corporation up to their duty. The Corporation quite recognize the necessity of the Government having control, but they submit that it should only be exercised in extreme cases after complaint has been lodged, and the Corporation having had an opportunity of defending themselves, have been shown after full enquiry to have failed in their duty.

It is not the Government *control* to which the Corporation objects, but the power of interference which can only produce hesitation in action if not absolute stagnation. If the Corporation is to work well and confidently, it must be trusted with responsibility.

22. The Corporation has struck out sec. 524 as it gives Government powers which twenty-two years' experience has shown to be entirely unnecessary. The Corporation are always willing to give information required, but they do not think it right for example, that proceedings of Committees and notes recorded by members on those Committees should be liable to be called for by Government. Furthermore, as the proceedings of the Corporation, Town Council, or their Committees are not in the hands of the Commissioner, no order for him to produce them can possibly be of any use.

23. The Corporation recognize that it is just that the Government should have the right of approving or disapproving of Bye-Laws affecting the public, but they consider that they and the Town Council should have the power of settling rules that deal merely with the procedure of their own bodies, in which the public have no interest.

24. I am also desired to point out that the Bill is very long, is so intricate that experienced lawyers have found much difficulty in understanding it, and when it is remembered what class of people have to interpret its sections, it appears to be far too complicated for the purpose for which it was drafted.

Even if the Bill could give the Corporation the powers as set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which it may be remarked in passing would not be the case, the Corporation would consider these powers wholly inadequate.

In the opinion of the Corporation the Bill has been drawn up on thoroughly wrong principles, and the year no amount of amendment can ever make it quite satisfactory. The spirit of the Bill should have been such that the Corporation were the controlling power, that the Town Council were a portion of their body delegated to manage expenditure according to the wishes of the Corporation, and the Commissioner with the rest of the executive, the body to carry out in detail the general policy of action laid down by the Corporation.

If at any time Corporation be proved, after full and fair enquiry, to have failed in their duty to the public they represent, the Government should have the right to intervene, and if necessary to suspend the powers of the Corporation.

It is essential that the Corporation should not only represent the citizens, but should also be formed of men of intelligence who have had experience in the management of affairs of importance, and who are willing to work for the good of the city even at considerable trouble and inconvenience to themselves. The Corporation should contain members whose opinions on various questions would carry weight, whether legal, mercantile, financial, sanitary, scientific, &c., but if this Bill in its present state become law, the Corporation are of opinion that it is unlikely that any gentleman of ordinary ability and independence will consent to serve in their ranks.

In short, the Corporation consider the Bill so unsatisfactory, that they think it would be wiser to withdraw and redraft it.

25. In conclusion, I am directed most respectfully to requested that copies of these papers may be sent to the Government of India for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAIRMAN.

The above letter was adopted by the general committee, but not without some debate and divisions. Colonel Merewether moved that the following paragraphs be omitted from the letter:—

It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that experience has shown that the Municipal Commissioner cannot confine himself to the direction of executive action, but that he must take a prominent part in the deliberations of the Corporation and Town Council, and that the Bill therefore provides that he shall be a member of the Corporation and Town Council.

The Corporation cannot admit that this is the case. It is, perhaps, necessary that the Commissioner should be able to attend meetings of the Corporation in order to give any information that may be required and explain the reason of certain actions on the part of the executive, but it is most undesirable that he should be a member of either the Corporation or the Town Council, and thus able to vote and move propositions or amendments regarding actions of the executive that may be under discussion.

In support of his amendment, Colonel Merewether spoke of the benefit which the municipal bodies would derive from the experience and counsel of a man in the position of the Municipal Commissioner, if he were to be a member of both the Town Council and the Corporation. This view was concurred in by Mr. Duxbury; but the chairman, and all the rest of the members who took part in the discussion were decidedly opposed to it. The chairman was of opinion that the attendance of the Commissioner at their meetings had done more harm than good. Mr Javerilal Umiashankar contended that if the Commissioner became a member of the Town Council and the Corporation, the educating effect of the existing constitution would be lost. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji said that the Corporation was a body which gave orders to the executive, therefore, if the Municipal Commissioner were to become a member of that body, he would as a member issue orders, and as the head of the executive carry them out. That would be a most absurd and unheard of thing. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik was also against the proposal to make the Commissioner a member of the Municipal bodies. On a division, the amendment was lost, only Colonel Merewether and Mr. Duxbury voting for it.

With regard to para 21, Col. Merewether proposed that it should be omitted. He did not, he said, see how the Government could exercise control over the Corporation without possessing adequate power of interference.

The chairman observed that if the Government were to interfere in this and that matter, their interference might lead to a stagnation of business.

This amendment was also rejected by the Committee.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar said that hitherto the municipal auditors had been appointed by the Corporation. But under the new Bill, it was proposed to transfer the power to Government. As the Committee were in favour of continuing the present system of the appointment of auditors, he thought that some reference should be made to that subject in the letter. He accordingly proposed the following words to be embodied in it:—"The Corporation is of opinion that the appointment of auditors should be made by the Corporation, as proposed by them in the amended Bill."

One or two of the members thought the subject was not of sufficient importance to be included in the letter. But the proposal was carried by a large majority.

Colonel Merewether next moved the omission of the last two lines in para 24:—"In short, the Corporation consider the Bill so unsatisfactory that they think it would be wiser to withdraw and redraft it. It is extremely undesirable that we should get the Bill back again." "I think," Colonel Merewether added, "our prayer should be—Save and deliver us from another Bill." (Laughter).

The chairman said it was the opinion of the Committee that if the Bill was at all to be proceeded with, it should be redrafted on what they considered to be sound lines, rather than that it should merely be tinkered with.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban supported Colonel Merewether's amendment, saying that he thought it would be better to leave it to Government to decide whether the Bill should be redrafted or withdrawn.

Mr. Duxbury was also of opinion that the Corporation would carry their point much better by leaving out the words, which went far towards spoiling the letter.

Mr. Javarilal, who was in favour of the retention of the words, said that they contained the essence of the view taken by the Committee on the Bill all along.

The amendment was lost.

The Committee having gone through the whole letter, the following proposition was carried on the motion of Rao Saheb Mundlik:—That the chairman of this Committee be directed to forward the draft letter of the Bill, as amended, to the chairman of the Corporation, and at the same time, to request the chairman to call a special general meeting, as soon as possible, so that the amendments may be referred to Government without delay. That the chairman of the Committee be directed to move the following resolution before the Corporation:—That the letter and Bill, as amended, be now forwarded to Government.

The chairman here notified that the labours of the Committee had now concluded.

Before the meeting separated, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman of the Committee. He had not only taken a great deal of trouble over the Bill, and sacrificed a good deal of his time, but had also spent his own money to get the opinions of solicitors on the Bill. (Applause).

Mr. Javarilal having seconded the proposition, it was cordially carried.

The chairman: I can not, gentlemen, say more than that I thank you.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 9th Oct. 1887	£7,802,100
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10 bales grey shirtings.
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40 boxes Glendarroch Scotch whiskey.
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H T A—1032-12—5 casks 1080 dozen assorted wine glasses, 1236-28—3 cases 603 dozen glass chimneys.

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17 " " " in 28 "
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Bombay, October 17, 1887.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY, Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House furnishers, 18, Marine Street.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, and of ⅛ in Indian Sterling Loan at 102½ and 101⅞ respectively is reported by Reuter's London message of last evening, which makes silver unchanged at 44d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Socurities had advanced ¼ at £69⅞, but 4½ per cents. were ¼ lower at £70⅛. French Rentes had declined in Paris ⅛ per cent. at 100.

The Mincing Lane markets showed no further movement, and in wheat no change is reported. The Goat and Sheep skin sales closed in London yesterday, the tone of the former having been steady throughout, and 820,000 skins, out of the 920,000 offered, having been sold. Of sheep skins 500,000, out of 620,000 put up, were taken at a decline of 2d. per lb. in prime qualities, and of ½d. to 1d. in lower sorts.

Liverpool was an active market yesterday, the total sales summing up 14,000 bales, including the large proportion of 2,500 Surats. The tone was firm at closing and quotations for Mid Uplands, and Good and Fine Broach on the spot were 1-16d. higher. American arrivals were also 1-32d. higher in all positions. To-day the market closed steady with sales estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, and prices unchanged all round.

In New York the spot price was put up 1-16 yesterday, say to 9½ cents, and February Future were 3 points higher at 9·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the day were 44,000 bales, bringing the figures for the week to 276,000 bales, or 45,000 bales more than for the corresponding week last year. From the beginning of the season the Receipts at the Ports sum up 1,178,000 bales, which shows an increase of 362,000 bales, and of 320,000 bales, as against the two previous years, respectively. The Stock at the U. S. Ports had increased to 518,000 bales, and was thus 74,000 bales heavier than at this time in 1886, the Exports to the United Kingdom and to the Continent showing for the same time an increase of 180,000 bales The New York market was without further change to-day. The Receipts at the Ports were 45,000 bales against 5,000 bales less last year.

Turning to the Liverpool weekly figures, we find that the total Stock had decreased since the previous Friday by 45,000 bales, bringing it down to 430,000 bales; while the total visible supply had increased by 210,000 bales, making the quantity in sight yesterday 1,88,000 bales. The visible supply of Surats at 412,000 bales, was about the same as the previous estimate. We annex our usual figures for comparison; and it will be noticed that Mid-Uplands stand at 1-16d. higher than they did at this time last year, and Good Fair Dhollera on the same level, the Liverpool Stock and the visible supply being respectively 114,000 bales and 429,000 bales greater.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	276,000	231,000	230,000
" exports to U. K.	67,000	89,000	62,000
" Continent	71,000	14,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,178,000	816,000	868,000
" exports to U. K. "	350,000	288,000	192,000
" " Cont. "	210,000	112,000	142,000
" Stock in the Ports	518,000	411,000	460,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,890,000	1,451,000	1,425,040
" " Surats	412,000	271,930	178,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	430,000	316,000	361,000
" London	41,000	22,000	22,000
American Afloat	210,000	180,000	119,000
East Indian "	25,000	25,000	9,000
	706,000	543,040	511,96
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼	5 3-16d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3½d.	3½d.	4¼d
Difference	1¾d.	1 5-16d.	13-16d.

What with the usual half holiday, and the preparations for the Dewali festival, to-day has been almost a blank as far as business in exports is concerned. We should call quotations for Cotton of the new crop a couple of rupees higher, but dealers generally have not been attending to business, and we have heard of no transactions to fix quotations. The last remark applies also to the Seed and Wheat Markets in which there has been nothing doing to-day, and prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are inanimate at previous quotation for ready cargo. The "Rockliffe" has been fixed at 13s. for Havre, and we hear that like Rubattino line has engaged forward 1,000 tons per month from February to June next at 23s. 9d. for wheat; 26s. 3d. for Seed; and 28s. 9d. for Cotton, at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE has been steady, a few Mercantile Bills having been offered while no demand for Bank Paper has been felt. Bank wire transfers have been quoted for January, February, at 1s. 4¼d. and 3 months' sight credits for the same delivery at 1s. 5¼d. and for ready we close for the holidays as undernoted. Calcutta comes firm at 1s. 4 13-16 for Transfers, and 1s. 5¼ for 6 month's sight credits.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16 d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1'81½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very firm again to-day, and a further advance has been established in Fours which, after opening at 100 to 100 1-16, moved up to 100 1-8 at which we close for cash, the rate for the end of the month being ¼ per cent. less, and for November settlement 3-16. 4½ per cents are firm at 102¾.

SHARES.—The market is closed for the Dewali holidays.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLIOY, BY TODAR MAL. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLIOY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*. WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively. Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna. *Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOWEN—CLARK—October 4, at St. Paul's, Poona, by the Father of the Bride, E. Jenkins Bowen, M A, Chaplain, Bombay Establishment, to Margaret Griffith (Daisy), eldest daughter of the Rev W Clark, M A, Chaplain, Bombay Establishment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—September 23, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon A Willan Dawson, M B, I M S, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

GORDON—October 8, at Meerut, the wife of Lincoln Gordon, Indian State Railways, of a daughter.

LYON—October 11, at 8, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of G K Lyon, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

HORAN—October 8, at Dinapore, of typhoid fever, William Frederick Horan, E I Railway, aged 37 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.

MR. O'CONOR'S "Review of the Trade of India in 1886-87" is the work of a man strongly possessed by an idea of his own on the very important question of the influence of low exchange upon Indian trade, and the industry and persistence with which he introduces the idea in his report is remarkable. Those who, in spite of him, reject the official belief of the Government of India that low exchange is bad for the country and in no wise helpful to our export trade, will all the same be thankful for an idea which has put life into a statistical paper, even if the idea be a heresy. But for this the review might have been a dry and perfunctory collection of statistics, which the world would have passed by without notice. Mr. O'Conor loses no opportunity of pointing the moral of his returns in the particular direction in which his favourite belief leads him. The great fact with which he sets out is that while last year's imports were valued at a little short of seventy crores of rupees, or thirteen per cent. advance on the year before, the exports, a little over ninety crores in value, showed an increase of only about five per cent. From this fact he draws the inference that they are altogether wrong who say that a low exchange stimulates exports and checks export. A survey over a longer period, moreover, confirms him in his conclusion. In the last five years the increase in the import trade has been a little under ten per cent.; that in the export trade has been only 6·8 per cent. Hence he infers "that trade generally has not been stimulated by low exchange, for the rate of progress since exchange declined recently, or say in the last five years, has been slower than in the years immediately preceding, and that the export trade in particular has not been stimulated; it is rather the import trade which would seem to have felt the effects of any stimulus there may have been in the conditions of exchange." With these conclusions on record it was not likely that Mr. O'Conor would admit that low exchange has anything to do with the growth of Indian exports to China and Japan. This, he argues, very much in opposition to recent lamentations of the Lancashire manufacturer, would have occurred no matter whether exchange had been high or low, for what with cheap labour, with the raw material on the spot, and with lower freights, the Bombay producer has advantages entirely unaffected by the state of exchange. Again those who are content to leave things as they are, tell us that India owes its footing in the wheat market in England to low exchange. Well, exchange was low enough last year, and yet had India been dependent upon the English demand for its wheat there would have been a great falling off in the exports. They were large beyond record, it is true; but this was because bad harvests in Russia, whence wheat imports into Italy are chiefly derived, quadrupled the Italian demand for Indian wheat, and so saved us from a large falling off in wheat exports during a year of low exchange. As to the belief that our import trade is necessarily restricted by a fall in exchange, though everything else may be in its favour, the facts, as they are here set forth, seem against it. Mr. O'Conor, however, does not seem to give sufficient weight to the special character of the causes of last year's large increase in imports. Three-quarters of the increase were due to a sudden augmentation in the receipts of piece-goods, this augmentation in its turn being due first to the great falling off in the previous two years, and to the fact that last year was deemed by the Hindus propitious for marriages. It may be doubted, moreover, whether Mr. O'Conor's view would be largely endorsed by import traders. To them at all events the most salient fact in connection with this controversy is the difficulty of doing business at sterling rates while exchange is fluctuating. Mr. O'Conor's chapter on Gold and Silver coin and Bullion usefully supplements the evidence as to the hoarding of silver which Mr. D. M. Barbour gave before the Currency Commission. Mr. Barbour, it will be remembered, calculated that the accumulations of the precious metals in India during the last half century amounted to 300 millions sterling. Mr. O'Conor, arguing almost entirely upon circumstantial evidence, shows reasons for believing that these hoards are being gradually brought into use. For instance the average annual import of silver for the fourteen years previous to 1873-4 was 837 lakhs; in the succeeding fourteen years it was 654 lakhs. Now it is evident that the currency needs of the country during the latter period must have been greater than in the earlier. The population has grown; new industries have sprung up; and the railways have increased the number of commercial transactions. Under these circumstances the only explanation of the diminution in the silver imports is that the hoards Mr. Barbour refers to must have been drawn upon and brought into circulation. Banking facilities have doubtless increased, but this fact alone would not enable us to conduct a largely increased number of commercial transactions with a diminished supply of the precious metals. There is good reason, therefore, to accept Mr. O'Conor's explanation that the practice of hoarding is gradually though slowly falling into disuse, and that the silver imported into India goes every year more largely into circulation.

Indian trade yields constant disappointments to home traders; and no lamentations are more frequent than those over the inroads which foreign competition is making in a market in which England claims to be supreme. But the facts are more cheerful than they are sometimes represented to be. England has still very nearly a monopoly in the exports of merchandize to India. The proportion of English merchandize in our imports is still nearly eighty per cent, and this represents only an insignificant decline upon the returns of 1881-2. The percentage of exports from India to England, on the other hand, shows a marked falling off. Five years ago the proportion was forty-three per cent., now it is thirty-nine per cent. The explanation is that direct trade between India and the continent is increasing, but much of this is a diversion of trade which formerly went through England. The opening of the Suez Canal, and of the St. Gothard Railway, has developed a trade with the Mediterranean ports which shows a continuous tendency to increase. Besides this the comparatively new export trade between India and China and Japan reduces the proportion of the export trade to England. It is curious to notice that in Germany, where Protectionist farmers went to Prince Bismarck in alarm at the threatened invasion of their markets by Indian wheat, and where bimetallists have asked for a remonetization of silver on the ground that the Indian ryot, with the low rupee would undersell the German farmer, Indian wheat is no longer seen. No Indian wheat, we are told, has been sent to Germany for three years. On the other hand the wheat exports to France are increasing, despite the duty on foreign cereals which a Protectionist Chamber imposed three years ago. In dealing with the large growth of the Bombay Cotton trade, more especially with China and Japan, Mr. O'Conor quotes so largely from the latest report of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association that he tells us nothing that will be new to his Bombay readers. One important feature in this part of the review is the reference to the growth of a direct trade with the Treaty Ports, in diversion from Hong Kong. Five years ago this direct trade was virtually non-existent; last year it was valued at nearly fifty lakhs. As Mr. O'Conor says, "evidently the Bombay exporter is very much alive to the necessity of laying down his goods as cheaply as possible and of avoiding unnecessary charges for landing, storage, reshipment, and middlemen's commission." Indian piece goods have still to make their way in the China market, but the extract which Mr. O'Conor gives from the report of the British Consul at Mozambique shows that Bombay cloths, when cunningly adapted to the special requirements of a market, can make way there, to the displacement of American and continental goods. The information that the report gives respecting the exports of flour is of interest chiefly in Bombay, where the flour trade has already attained large proportions. Mr. O'Conor, perhaps, goes somewhat beyond the record when he says that the trade has thriven well; but he has the figures on his side when he speaks of it as a growing industry. The exports increased in value from four lakhs five years ago to eighteen and a half lakhs last year, and if a footing can be got in the European market, which has yet to be done, it may become an important and a profitable article of production. All credit is due to the enterprise of the Bombay flour mill companies, and Mr. O'Conor evidently thinks that something else is due to the people on the other side, who are not above importing flour from England. He remarks almost with severity, "while Bengal continues to import flour in large quantities, Bombay has commenced the manufacture of this article, and has already developed an important export trade in it. What Bengal should do is to cease importing for itself, and to take the place of the Straits in supplying Burma. Bombay will do it presently if Bengal does not." A compliment to Bombay enterprise which will be appreciated on this side, at all events.

THE position of General Boulanger at this moment is an instance of the truth that, in France more than anywhere else, nothing succeeds like success, if nothing fails like failure. M. Rouvier's resolute refusal a few months ago to include him in his Cabinet—a refusal in which he was strongly supported by M. Grevy—was made in the teeth of much popular clamour. But M. Rouvier was determined, and when France was shown that she would have to do without a War Minister to whom she had offered just a little more incense than was good for either him or her, she soon saw that she could do without him. This is why we now find so little excitement over his arrest, and apparently over a project for depriving of his rank a soldier who the other day was looked upon by the unwise as the certain saviour of France. A little time ago to arrest General Boulanger would have necessitated either a midnight visit or a brigade. But he is now a fallen idol, whose prestige vanished on the day that a resolute Minister determined that France could and would be governed without his help. His proceedings on this occasion have been characteristic. We see the truculent vanity of the man in his assumption that the measures taken against General Caffarel were in reality taken against him—vanity or shamelessness of course, for his statement to the newspaper reporter involves the possibility and more that he too had been concerned in selling decorations, and that he thought the business worthy of a soldier and man of honour. In any case he has written himself down much more effectually than that very necessary office could have been done for him by any one else. Sir Charles Dilke once got a friend who was going to Paris to find out for him if Boulanger was a soldier, a mountebank, or an ass, and the answer to got was that he was all three. His latest exploit does not persuade us to restrict the definition, though the wild speech he made at St. Galmier a month ago, in which he endeavoured to show the supreme advantage of an army running its head against the first stone wall it could find, will not make the world think much better of him as a soldier. There is no need to inquire how far he has been concerned in the recent endeavour to turn the Legion of Honour into a commodity even more marketable than it has hitherto been supposed to be. But it will be remembered now that not long since a good deal was said about the circumstances under which a certain Dr. Cornelius Hertz obtained the Grand Cross. General Boulanger and M. Clemenceau were mentioned not too honourably in connection with the business, and probably they will be mentioned again.

Native Opinion, after just three week's silence, has found an explanation for the apparent inconsistency which we lately pointed out between its indignation at the sentence of imprisonment passed in 1870 upon Avabai for not returning to the embraces of Ardesir Jehaugir, and its approval in 1887 of imprisonment as the right means of inducing Rukhmabai to love, honour and obey Dadajee. We make no point of the delay, for the task was not an easy one, and it has been performed, we admit, with all the care which we should have expected from so sound a lawyer and so skilled a publicist as the learned gentleman of whose views *Native Opinion* was an exponent in 1870, as it is in 1887. The cases, he says, are quite different, and measures which would have been harsh in the one are necessary and appropriate in the other. Avabai would not return to her husband because he illtreated her—though the delegates in the Parsee Matrimonial Court did not so find it—and therefore it was shameful to send her to gaol. Rukhmabai refuses to live with Dadajee because she never consented to marry him and because she dislikes him, and therefore, "the wilful, wayward girl would be most righteously dealt with" if she were imprisoned. And so the reconciler of irreconcilable protests goes on "if she disobeys the decree, and imprisonment be her lot, we won't grudge it. We admit that the alternative of imprisonment should be resorted to only with caution and under special circumstances. But we have every warrant to say that Rukhmabai deserves it. Something like imprisonment is necessary to bring such misdirected girls to their senses. And so if imprisonment is proposed to be taken away altogether we protest against the proposal." It is disappointing to find that an opportunity which invited a much better use has been employed by so representative a journal for swearing the wise sentiment to which it gave expression in 1870. For despite all the pains that have been taken to establish a distinction between the two cases, what was an unworthy penalty for Avabai must be an unworthy one for Rukhmabai. Avabai, it is true, alleged that she had been ill-treated, though her ill-treatment seems to have been not so much a manifestation of her husband's cruelty as of his jealous regard for her. He loved not wisely but too well, and she suffered from the unwisdom of his abounding love. This is the one distinctive element in the case which, in the opinion of the writer who would send Rukhmabai to gaol for waywardness, made Avabai's imprisonment shameful and barbarous. Be it so. All we ask the eminent commentator on the laws of Manu who has drawn it for us is whether he means that henceforth ill-treatment is to be a valid excuse for a Hindu wife to depart from her husband—a valid answer to any attempt to invoke the law for compelling her return. If he does then he has made progress. If he does not—and we suspect he does not—then he has made use of an argument which he is not prepared to act upon, which is the same thing as an insincere argument. In that case his attempt to establish the distinction between the two cases fails, and we must plead a right to apply to the full the protests which he made against the imprisonment of Avabai to the case of Rukhmabai.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE has been on a short visit to Sialkot.

GENERAL TAJ MAHOMED, who was with Ayub, is reported to have got through Afghanistan to his tribe, the Suleiman Khel; but the news is discredited at Quetta.

THERE have been one or two fatal cases of cholera at Quetta itself, in addition to the deaths among the labourers on the Peshin railway. Cholera is also prevalent in Kandahar, where from 20 to 30 deaths are said to be occurring daily.

NEWS has been received confirming the statement about the Amir's intention to hold the Hotak country in strength with a view to overawe the Ghilzais. Not a portion, but the whole of Gholam Hyder's force is to go into winter quarters there.

IT is considered probable that Mr. A. C. Tupp, at present Accountant-General in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, will be appointed Chief Secretary to the local Government when Sir A. Colvin assumes the reins of office.

ON the 8th, 9th and 10th instant there fell heavy showers of rain in various parts of the Coimbatore district, particularly in the hilly tracts in the north. The heavy rainfall has benefited the crops considerably, and has made up for the failure of the south-west monsoon.

A PAPER named the *Call*, in Philadelphia, publishes a statement that a love-letter of George Washington's, together with several other literary curiosities, was accidentally discovered among a large quantity of papers which were being sold to a ragman out of the loft of an old farm-house, where they had been stored in the time of the great-grandfather of the present occ

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

It has been notified that Canada will be represented on the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in London.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE "UNEMPLOYED."

There were more demonstrations of a menacing character yesterday. Several of the "unemployed" were red caps of "liberty" and the "Marseillaise" was sung by the crowd. On arrival at Mansion House, the Lord Mayor refused to receive a deputation from the mob, who thereupon returned, stopping and hooting opposite the *Standard* Office in Ludgate Circus.

The Police eventually seized the red and black flags that were being carried in the procession, and the people then quietly dispersed.

Oct. 16.

There were renewed demonstrations and speechmaking in Trafalgar Square yesterday, ending in a procession to the City. The crowd behaved more quietly than on former occasions, but there are strong complaints about the stoppage of traffic and business.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Oct. 15.

The first expedition of Italian troops sails for Massowah early in November.

A second expedition, consisting of six thousand troops, has been ordered to follow, owing to the hostile preparations made by Abyssinia.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir West Ridgway entered upon his new duties as Under-Secretary for Ireland yesterday.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDALS.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

The Paris papers express their approval of General Ferron's action in dealing with the Military Scandal.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Sir Harry Prendergast, Resident at Mysore, acts also as Judicial Commissioner, Coorg, during the absence of Sir Charles Bernard.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson is confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.

Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie, Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, are confirmed in their appointments.

Mr. H. Horst, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

Major H. A. Vincent is appointed Political Assistant at Goona.

Captain Ravenshaw, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted leave for thirty-one days.

Major T. Deane is appointed to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations, vice Colonel B. Williams, proceeded on furlough.

The following officers are granted leave :—Major A. P. Thornton and Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, for one year, each.

THE PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARYSHIP TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A resolution states that no Chief Engineer of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department, nor any officer of corresponding rank in the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, shall without re-appointment hold the same post for more than five years.

RETURN OF COLONEL MARSHALL TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Colonel Marshall, who was much missed here, both socially and politically, during his visit to Simla, returned to Hyderabad this afternoon. Several high officers of the State went as far as Kulburga to meet him, and others to Wadi.

The station was overcrowded with the principal nobles, Arab chiefs, and high officials.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

A statement is now being prepared showing what Public Offices have been built at Simla during the past six years, and the cost thereof.

CHOLERA AT QUETTA.

Three more cases of cholera at Quetta were reported on Saturday. Unless a clean bill of health be shown during the next few days, the Viceroy's trip to Beluchistan and Peshin will most probably have to be abandoned.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief reached Chakrata on Friday evening and on the following morning inspected the troops, hospitals and barracks. In the afternoon he rode to Kailna Camp, where it is under consideration to build hutt. His Excellency will probably halt on the 17th at Lukwar, arriving at Mussoorie on the 18th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 16.

H. M. S. Algerine, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89¾
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	77,000	bales
„ „ „ Surats	9,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	36,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.	
„ Stock of Cotton	430,000	„
„ „ Surats	152,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	41,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 15.

10 p.m.	79·3

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	84·9

MOULVI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN AZAD, the well-known Oriental Scholar of Northern India, has opened, at his own expense, a very large library of oriental books at Lahore. Moulvi Muhammad Hussain Azad is the author of many important books in Persian and Urdu and enjoys considerable reputation as a philologist. It might be stated here with a view to give the reader an idea of the usefulness of the library that when last year Moulvi Azad went on furlough to Persia he received a munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 from Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan of Lahore, which he spent in collecting and purchasing old MSS. and books there. Moulvi Muhammad Hussain Azad deserves the best thanks of the public for the library. The library is almost complete now, and the opening ceremony will be shortly performed.

THE trade returns for the quarter ending the 30th June speak for the excellence of the last wheat crop in the Central Provinces, over fifty-one lakhs of maunds having been exported in the three months succeeding the harvest. Such a figure has been approached but once, in 1884, and the exports then only came to 42 lakhs of maunds. On the other hand, the season that was so good for wheat was a bad one for rice, the staple food of the population in the south east districts; and large quantities both of rice and *jwar* have been coming in as the corn has been going out. All this rice has now to go round from Bengal by way of Jubulpore a huge circuit; but it is to be hoped that before scarcity is next felt in Chattishgarh, the Nagpur-Bengal Railway will be ready to bring it cheaper and more expeditiously to the doors of the people.

DURING the last Conjeeveram festival, the S. I. Railway used covered goods trucks for the conveyance of passengers of the third-class; and this having been called attention to by the local press, Mr. Betts explained to Government that, on such abnormal occasions as the feast in question, there was, on account of the insufficiency of the existing stock of third class carriages, no alternative but to utilise covered goods trucks; that this had been done for years, and that natives who were accustomed to the discomforts of country cart travelling, preferred to go in trucks rather than miss the festival. In view, however, to secure the Company against any complaints, Mr. Betts suggested that, on such occasions, a notice should be issued declaring that the Company could not guarantee carriages for all third-class passengers. In approving of this, the Government observed that the Company should have sufficient stock to meet all ordinary feast requirements and demands of the public, except in very abnormal cases. The result is that the stock of third-class carriages on the S. I. Railway is to be substantially augmented very soon.

WHILE the question whether the "bucking" horses of the Wild West Show have been taught to buck, or have come to the vicious practice, as Mr. Weller, junr., would have said, "quite nat'ral," is still provoking fierce controversy, a competent authority has entered a demurrer on the ground that as regards the dexterity of the rider it is perfectly immaterial which way the case may be decided. In other words a succession of bucks as a writer in the *Field* points out, is no more the cue to sit out because the horses have been taught to buck, and if the rider be thrown, it makes no difference to him whether it be by a circus horse, or by the wildest specimen that ever ran in prairie or bush. The case is illustrated by the truth that when a man gets a charge of shot in his legs it is all the same whether it comes from the weapon of a poacher or the gun of Mr. Jingle. As Dr. Johnson more forcibly expresses it, the surgeon's knife is as painful as the assassin's dagger. It is said that the famous mules Pete and Barney, who in their day amused so many thousands of circus spectators, in town and country, were "trick" animals pure and simple, and yet it was no more easy to ride them than it was to subdue the celebrated mechanical horse which used to put on their backs the most skilful of rough riders. Still, as sightseers do not like a feat that has any savour of collusion in it, it is satisfactory to be told that there is no reason to doubt the assurance that the bucking horses of the Wild West Show are not trained to misbehave themselves, but do it out of the fulness of their native humour.

THE *Pioneer* is responsible for the following :—"We are sorry to learn that the calm of the official trinity, whose joint occupation of a single bungalow at Nagpur elicited the admiration of the Finance committee, is about to be disturbed. Woods-and-Forests finding his confined position in the bed-room no longer tolerable has burst into the dining-room by a back-door, and driven the satellites of Excise into the reception-room and verandah. Sanitation, confounded by the disturbance, and apprehending eviction, has barricaded himself in the bath-room, where he continues in hourly danger of death by asphyxia. The appearance of the clerks and menials of the invading Department, when they burst from the dark and narrow chambers in which they had been so long confined, is said to have been truly pitiable. They were as nearly white as long blanching could make them. Moved by the sufferings of the unhappy Departments above referred to, the Chief Commissioner has, we hear, decided to leave his Residency, and offer them quarters under the roof that has sheltered a long line of able administrators—from Wilkinson and Jenkins down to Jones and Crosthwaite. He will himself occupy a modest bungalow which the versatile genius of the Public Works Department will inform with beauty and joy. Justice, Revenue and Education will hasten to share the spacious halls of the Residency with Forests, Excise and Sanitation; and where silence reigns around the deliberations of Executive wisdom, will now be heard the noise of Woods, the peon-calls of Justice, the rattle of vaccination-tubes, the whirring wheels of the manufactory of "superfluous B. A.'s" and the stilly drop-rings of Excise."

THE panic, or rather the just alarm, caused by the fire at the Opera Comique—which, for Englishmen, ought to be increased by the more recent fire at Exeter—is having important effects in Italy and Russia. At Padua the Garibaldi Theatre has been closed for reconstruction. At Genoa the Apollo and the National Theatres have been similarly condemned; while the Carlo Felice and Paganini Theatres have been temporarily shut, with a view to minor alterations. At Turin the Municipality has ordered important architectural changes in all the theatres; and at all of them the electric light is to be introduced, though this is not compulsory until the 1st of June next. At three of the Turin theatres it will be impossible this winter to have an opera season. All the St. Petersburg theatres except one—the St. Michael Theatre, where French plays are given—have been pronounced unsafe by the Government inspectors; and all are now in the hands of the builders, including the new theatre on the Admiralty Quay, where Signor Lago, of our Royal Italian Opera, is, in the course of the winter, to give Italian operatic performances. Some good, then, will come from the disaster of the Opera Comique; and before long there will probably be no country in Europe except England where it will be found worth while to introduce the system of life insurance for theatre-goers which has just been proposed in all seriousness by a Vienna journal.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. D. Hill, General List Infantry, officiating Second in-Command of the 20th Punjab Infantry, is about to retire from the Service.

LIEUTENANT A. NORRIS, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, Special Duty Officer, attached to the Mounted Infantry, 1st Brigade, has been posted to the Somersetshire Light Infantry Company for duty with the detachment at May-Myo.

THE Mandalay Mounted Infantry at Taungbo and Pyintha have been relieved by the Somersetshire Light Infantry Company.

THE 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, on arrival from Egypt will be quartered at Rangoon and will find the detachment of European Infantry at Port Blair.

THE 5th Bombay Light Infantry detachment at May-Myo has been ordered to return to Mandalay on relief by a party of the 10th Bengal Infantry, specially selected for the Native Mounted Infantry.

LIEUTENANT C. F. CAMPELL, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, Cawnpore, as a temporary measure. There being no qualified officer available for the appointment.

COLONEL HULOCH PRITCHARD, Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, has been ordered to inspect the Bombay Military Accounts Offices on his way to Madras. Considering that Colonel Pritchard only left this Presidency ten months ago, the order appears to be somewhat superfluous.

THE Poona Volunteers do not appear to make much progress in filling up the appointments of officers, of which there are at present five vacancies for Captains and six for Lieutenants. There has always been a difficulty in officering the Volunteer Corps at Poona.

TABLES of regimental equipment for the three Corps of Sappers and Miners have been approved, and will be distributed by the Inspectors-General of Ordnance of Circles.

THE Indian Marine steamers Canning and Tenasserim are to convey the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment on arrival from Egypt, from Bombay to the Andamans and to Rangoon, and will thence convey the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers from Rangoon to Calcutta.

LIEUT. A. STEVENS, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, has been placed in command of the Gardner gun detachment at Bernard-Myo, Upper Burma.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. GROVE, officiating second in command of the 15th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to proceed sick to Europe in anticipation of leave being granted.

THE 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the 3rd Madras Cavalry, have been selected for service in Burma; these Corps will embark at Madras about 1st March, 1888, the Cavalry relief having been deferred until the end of the cold weather.

CAPTAIN A. MANSEL, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, proceeds home for the long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness.

THE 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, will be brought to Bombay by sea from Rangoon for embarkation for England and may be expected to arrive here on the 20th November.

THE Royal Irish Fusiliers return from Cherat to Nowshera on the 18th inst.

THE R-2 R.A., marches from Jullunder on the 1st November and will reach Mooltan, its new station, on the 1st December.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR T. D. BAKER, K.C.B., was to arrive in Allahabad on Oct. 14, on return from privilege leave.

MAJOR E. F. Cambier, R.A. has been appointed Commandant, Dalhousie Depôt.

CAPTAIN H. R. TATE, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is to be employed on special duty in connection with collecting statistics in the Punjab for the Transport Department.

CAPTAIN S. D GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers, continues to officiate in the Military Department.

LIEUT.-COL. J. T. WHISH has been appointed Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, in exchange with Lieut.-Col. A. J. T. Welchman, who has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad.

CAPTAIN A. J. R. HUTCHISON, 12th Bengal Lancers, has been promoted to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain H. Goad, moved up in grade succession.

VETERINARY SURGEON E. TAYLOR has been placed under orders for India, to replace Veterinary Surgeon J. Mills on the Madras Establishment.

THE following Postings are ordered :—

To 1st Battalion : Second-Lieut. H. McN. Patterson, Suffolk Regt.

To 2nd Battalions : Lieut. R. P. Wyley, Warwickshire Regt.; Second-Lieut C. C. Reuton, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut. G. T. Dickson, Wiltshire Regt.; and Lieut. A. H. Baldwin, Manchester Regt.

ON arrival in India Lieut. G. F. H. de B. Simmons, R.E., is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Biluchistan Command.

THE 4th Bengal Infantry left Silchar on the 8th instant, *en route* for Jhansi, where they will arrive on the 17th Nov.

THREE of the new Garrison Batteries which come to India in the cold weather will be stationed at Rurki in place of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

THE Government of India have decided that rice money is not to be given to the native reserve soldiers of the Madras Army.

THE *Englishman* says that the Military Department of the Government of India has been unable to sanction a proposal made by the Officer Commanding the Calcutta Volunteers that the loan of Rs. 31,000 sanctioned for the building of a headquarters for the Volunteers be granted free of interest and repayable at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem.

THE following troops have been ordered to join at the Lawrencepur Camp of Exercise not later than 21st November :—King's Dragoon Guards; three squadrons of the 5th Bengal Cavalry; the 12th Bengal Cavalry; the 14th Bengal Lancers; the 15th, 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry; the 18th Bengal Lancers; the Guides Cavalry and K-B and N-B Royal Horse Artillery. The following Batteries will take part in the Artillery camp at Kushairi in January :—E-A Royal Horse Artillery; A-1, G-1, O-3 and L-4 Royal Artillery.

THE eighteenth annual report of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps gives a very favourable account of the men, the state of their accoutrements, and the efficiency of their musketry. The strength of the Corps at its formation was 844, and it has grown, with inconsiderable fluctuations, to 1,102. Many of the men are old soldiers, of whom 54 have medals going back to the Crimean and Sikh wars. The Corps lost 204 men last year through resignation, death dismissal from the Railway Company's service, or non-efficiency as Volunteers; on the other hand, 176 recruits were enrolled. Volunteer Ducasse was for the second time the best shot of the battalion in the annual course of musketry. Sergeant Jenkins is to represent the Corps in the Indian team at Wimbledon next year.

THE following officers have been appointed Brigadiers and Staff Officers at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise to be assembled at Lawrencepore on the 21st Nov. next :—

Divisional Staff : Brigadier-General G. Luck to command the Division; Colonel F. M Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain H. M. Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals; Lieutenant G. C. C. D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant L. Gordon, R A, to be Orderly Officers; Colonel H de G Warter, R.H.A., to command the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain W. A. Plant, R.H.A. to be Staff Officer.

1st Brigade : Colonel T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to be Brigadier; Captain S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade-Major; and Lieutenant C. Coventry, 17th Lancers, to be Orderly Officer.

2nd Brigade : Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigadier; and Captain C. J. Anstruther-Thomson, 17th Lancers, to be Brigade-Major.

3rd Brigade : Colonel A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigadier; and Captain E. J. F Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade-Major.

Brigade Surgeon H. Potter, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Principal Medical Officer.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

TO-DAY is the New Year's Day of the Hindus, when they open new account books, and when the Dewalee festival may be said to terminate. The Dewalee, probably the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Friday last, and continuing on Saturday, had its crowning radiance yesterday, which was the great day for the illuminations, which are a characteristic feature of the festival, and in which all classes of the native community have a share. Dewalee (*dipa*, a lamp; and *avali*, a row,) the feast of lamps is (according to the Indian Calendars) a festival on the new moon of Kartik, celebrated, we are told, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival, however, appears to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth; and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which the Hindu dwelling houses are cleaned, whitewashed, and illuminated. A quadrangular floor called "rangooles" is made in front of the houses and painted with many-coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi; a light is made and dedicated to Yama, the god of the infernal regions; and fireworks, crackers, squibs, &c., are let off. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of Ashvin Vad. The fourteenth day, which fell on Saturday, is called Narak Charturdashi, on which Vishnu is fabled to have killed Narakasur, a giant, and entered his city early in the morning, when the people illuminated their houses and received him with great joy and acclamations; and when the women, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps. The Hindus observe that day to commemorate the great conquest. They get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. New clothes and ornaments are put on; and after the children have been decorated, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called "arti," placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the removal of all their difficulties and of a happy year; presents of money are made, sweetmeats are distributed, and friends are invited to dinner. Yesterday was the greatest day of the festival, when the illuminations were the most brilliant. The display of lights in the native quarter of the Fort, extending from Parsee Bazar Street to the Municipal Gardens, on the verge of the Esplanade, was effectively made. Thousands of spectators, on foot and in carriages, had turned out to see the illuminations. All the shops and places of business, and most of the dwelling houses, were ablaze with lights of varied colours. In the rows of open stalls on the ground-floors, hawkers and petty tradesmen were doing a profitable business in toys, nick-nacks, small articles of cutlery, anonymous photographs of unknown celebrities, &c. Children, decked in the costliest garments and jewels, formed the most pleasing feature of, and took the keenest delight in, the spectacle. Driving from Bazar Gate Street to Kalbadevie and Moombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market and the Cloth Bazars on the other, and proceeding in the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl, facing the Moombadevi Tank, you saw the Dewalee illuminations in their full brilliance. Compared with the indiscriminate massing of lights everywhere, the display of gas jets in arcades, crescents, and other designs at the Lukhmidas Khimjee and the Mooljee Jetha Cloth Markets, and at the premises of Mr. Shivlal Motilal and others in Moombadevi, showed some taste in the arrangement, and appeared to better advantage. The Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Markets attracted greater attention by the display of the electric light supplied by the *Bombay Gazette* offices. The tram-cars, during the continuance of the festival, received a fair share of public patronage. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic were admirable throughout.

THE SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

ON Saturday, the 8th instant, at Simla, a petition was presented on behalf of certain shareholders in the above Bank, in the Court of Mr. W. E. Parker, District Judge, praying for the removal of the present liquidators, Mr. A. Chisholm and Mr. J. Elston. The petitioners, 28 in number, (all natives,) were represented by Mr. Rattigan, and the Bank by Mr. Gilbert Henderson, of Calcutta, and Mr. Cullin. The case for the petitioners may be gathered from the petition, which at the 7th paragraph proceeds as follows :—

"That on the 16th day of May 1887 an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was convened for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution under clause (c) of section 173 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that the Bank should be wound up voluntarily on the ground that the Bank by reason of its liabilities is unable to carry on its business. That the Bank is believed to be unable to pay its debts, and the assets thereof are insufficient to provide for and satisfy all its debts and liabilities. That in the notice convening the meeting of 10th May 1887, no mention was made of the intention to transact any other business than that of considering the aforesaid extraordinary resolution, but notwithstanding this omission, and a recorded protest on the part of the native shareholders, the chairman decided to consider certain other resolutions regarding the appointment of liquidators, the remuneration to be allowed to them, and the security to be taken from them. That on these resolutions being put to the meeting, the native shareholders demanded that the proxies should be put on the table, but the chairman ruled that the resolutions not having been included in the published notice of the meeting, only the votes of the shareholders present could be taken. That this point having been ruled, and the resolutions being put in their order to the meeting, the majority of votes was declared against the resolutions, but notwithstanding this fact the chairman recorded that each of the said resolutions had been passed by a majority, that your petitioners thereupon filed a written protest against the validity of the resolutions, and pointed out that, except the first resolution to wind up voluntarily, none of the other resolutions had been carried. This written protest was left with Mr. Chisholm, Secretary of the Bank. That an examination of votes held by those who were present at the meeting, as compared with those who voted against the resolutions, as shown by the written protest above alluded to, will prove that the majority of votes was in fact against the resolutions, and even if proxies were included, the same result would follow. That your petitioners are shareholders of the Bank, and that some of your petitioners are also depositors and creditors. That as Mr. Elston was the Auditor of the Bank under Mr Peterson, and Mr. Chisholm was Deputy Secretary, the petitioners are not willing that these gentlemen should act as liquidators. Having regard therefore to all the circumstances of the case, it is just and equitable that the Bank should either be wound up by the Court, or at least under the supervision of the Court. That although in the Regulations of the Bank it was stipulated that the Bank if wound up should be wound up by her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, yet as that Court was abolished by section 8 of XXIX. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 104, and no other Court was substituted therefore in any amended regulation of the Bank, it follows in the opinion of the petitioners, that the existing regulations do not exclude the jurisdiction of the Chief Court, under section 130 of Act VI. of 1882, to hear and determine the present application. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray—(*a*) That the Bank may be wound under the provisions of the Companies' Act, either by the Court or under the supervision of the Court, and that for such purpose all necessary and proper directions may be given, or (*b*) That such further or other order may be made in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet."

It need scarcely be said that the Liquidators deny the principal allegations made in the above petition, and are backed by a considerable body of shareholders and depositors in opposing it.

At the hearing of the case on Saturday, Mr. Henderson raised a preliminary objection to the Court's jurisdiction on the ground that the Bank's articles of association stipulated that, if the Bank was wound up in a Court of Law, it should be in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, and not elsewhere.

Mr. Rattigan, for the petitioners, contended that, the Supreme Court having been abolished in 1861, the rule was now void.

Mr. Henderson also took exception to the petition not having been verified as required by law within four days after presentation.

The District Judge, after hearing arguments on both sides, said he would give his decision on both points on Monday, the 17th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Monday 17th, eve of Saint Luke Evangelist—Evensong and Sermon.

Tuesday 18th, Saint Luke's day—7-15 a. m. Holy Communion.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Artillery Volunteers, having concluded what Colonel Shortland not inaptly termed the drudgery of drill, entered upon the more interesting part of their work on Saturday afternoon. Hitherto the men have been confined to the use of the 25-pounder field guns, but on Saturday they were called upon to do their more legitimate work. Parading in front of the Town Hall they were marched by their Commandant, Major Roughton, to the Apollo Bunder, and thence conveyed on board a Government launch to the Cross Island battery, which is furnished with heavy ordnance such as garrison artillery men are required to man. Naturally the men expected their work would prove more trying than that upon which they had been engaged; but were agreeably surprised to find with what ease the giant guns are manipulated. Two detachments were told of—the former of ten men for the 12-ton gun, and the latter of seventeen men to work the 38-ton. Sergeant-Instructor Daw had charge of the first, and Bombardier Charles of the second. The difference between the guns they had previously manned and these heavy implements was fully explained, and their methods of working clearly demonstrated. The party, which numbered 45, then returned to shore. Their appearance was favourably commented upon by the spectators and their aptitude at drill by their instructors.

THE NUISANCE AT CHOWPATTIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would appear from the reports of the proceedings in the Police Court against the disorderly houses in Bombay, and the petition made by the public of Bombay against the spreading of the nuisance in question to the various respectable localities, and also from the petitions made by the women themselves and the landlords in Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, that all parties principally concerned in this matter are unanimous that the Street in question was the proper place for the nuisance, and that its evil effects were minimised by concentration in one place.

Of course, the Borahs have benefited by the change, but at a cost to the general public out of all proportion to the benefit of the Borahs.

I think, perhaps, our worthy Commissioner of Police would now reconsider his decision and save the public from its sufferings.

October 15. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT DEWAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HIS HIGHNESS Narayen Rao Dada Saheb Powar, the Raja of the junior branch of Dewas, C.I., distributed prizes to the students of the Dewas Madressa on Monday, the 10th instant. A large *shamiana* was pitched in front of the school house to accommodate the pupils of the Government schools at the capital, and the gentlemen invited to witness the ceremony. The ceremony was very interesting, being probably the first of its kind here. Amongst those present were :—Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Principal, Rajkoomar College, Indore, who was especially invited by his Highhess; his Highness Prince Jiwaji Rao, Rao Saheb Powar, Rao Saheb Vishnu Keshave Kunte, B.A., and Rao Bahadoor Nilkhant Janardan Kirtane, the Ministers of the senior and junior branches, the hereditary Devans, Sardars, Mankaris, and other gentlemen. His Highness the Raja of the senior branch could not attend, owing to ill-health. His Highness Dada Saheb, of junior branch, was greeted with a benedictory poem sung in chorus by some of the students. The Superintendent of State Education, Mr. Lele, having read his report, some very excellent recitations were given, both in English and Marathi. His Highness and the Principal of the Residency Rajkoomar College then made eloquent and instructive speeches in English. His Highness said :—

Mr. Johnstone, Rao Saheb Maharaja, Sardars Gentlemen and Students of the Madressa,—owing to my long illness during the last year and certain unavoidable circumstances that occurred during the two preceding years, I was prevented from distributing prizes to the students of the Dewas Madressa for three years past. Being now restored to tolerable health, and rejoicing at the birth of a son and a daughter in the family, I have come here to perform that pleasant duty this day. The good figure that the Dewas High School put up in last Entrance and C. I. S. examinations made me naturally wish to hold the ceremony on a somewhat grander scale, and I asked my Minister, Rao Bahadur Nilkanth Janardan Kirtane, to request you to grace the occasion. I feel a lively and almost fatherly interest in this department—I say fatherly, because I think I am in a manner the originator of it; for when I was very young and was studying at the Rajkoomar College at Indore, I expressed my wish to General Sir Henry Daly, then Agent, Governer-General, C.I., that schools should be established for my subjects at Dewas. General Daly at once ordered the officer who was in charge of the State during my minority to carry out my wish. Gentlemen, you will thus see how long ago my love for education began, and though it may look presumptuous, I may say it has grown with my growth. There was a time when, I remember right, very crude notions were held on common things; for instance, it was thought undignified for people of a certain rank to go out walking. Now, however, it is gratifying that by the spread of education and enlightenment they have disappeared and are disappearing. Though it was I who first planted the tree of education here, my dear uncle, his Highness Baba Saheb Maharaja (Rajah of the senior branch) came forward in 1880, to co-operate with me in its further development, and has since then been ready in supporting the cause of education. The Superintendent of Education, Mr. Lele, is right in acknowledging that the credit of this year's satisfactory results of the Dewas High School belongs in a large measure to Mr. K. S. Dew. Mr. Lele is a good man, like his predecessor; and I hope under him education will thrive. I am glad to observe the increase in the number of the boys, some of whom have come from distant places. This is represented as being due to education being free. I promise that no fees shall ever be charged in the State schools. As regards the girls' school, I am thankful to Mr. Kunte, Minister of the senior branch, and Mr. Shrinavas Rao, my late Minister, for the help they gave me in opening it. I shall sanction the opening of elementary vernacular schools in these villages which stand in need of them. I am conscious of the want of a suitable building for the Madressa. In this connection I may tell you, boys, what General Sir Henry Daly said when we complained of the shabby and inconvenient building in which we were reading at Indore. He remarked that, unless we showed by our progress in studies that we deserved a better building, we were not justified in asking for one; and, boys, now that you have showed good results, you will have a better school-house in a few years. Boys, I have a word of advice to say to you. At school you should endeavour, not only to gain sound knowledge, but to form firm friendship also. When I was ill my college friends, his Highness Maharaja Holkar and the Raja Saheb of Ratlam, came to Mhow to see me and inquire after my health, and when I went to Dhar, his Highness Maharaja Holkar was kind enough almost on the eve of his departure for England to pay me one more visit. I am certainly very thankful to them for these marks of sincere attachment. I have mentioned this to you that you may draw a lesson from the circumstances. Mr. Johnstone, you have highly obliged me by coming over here, to take part in the prize distribution ceremony. Being a successor of the late lamented Mr. Aberigh Mackay, the beloved and revered Principal of the Rajkoomar College, Indore, I thought your presence on this occasion would be most appropriate. Kindly accept my thanks for the trouble you have taken.

His Highness's speech was received with loud applause. He was followed by Mr. Johnstone, who said :—

Considering the position I hold in Central India as in a manner representing education, and considering that I am a successor of Mr. Aberigh Mackay, I need not say with what pleasure I accepted your Highness's invitation to be present on this occasion. The occasion is full of promise that education in this Agency is making rapid strides, nor am I astonished to find that such is the case in a State, ruled over by a pupil of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Mackay, to whose agency the present system of education in this part of the country is largely owing. It has often been said in my hearing that education in Central India is in a backward state. This is no doubt true in comparison to British Provinces. But it must be remembered how different are the circumstances of the two countries. Central India is composed of a large number of separate States, quite independent of each other, in each of which distinct organizations have to be formed for educational purposes, while many of these States cannot afford any elaborate system. In British India, on the other hand, the educational system is backed by all the resources of the paramount power, and one organization suffices for a whole province. Nor is it so very long ago since even British India acquired its uniform and highly developed system. It must be also borne in mind that up to a comparatively recent time, Central India was the scene of wars and dissensions, in the midst of which the arts of peace can never flourish. It is only now, when the strong arm of the English nation has spread peace over the land, that Central India, so long a prey to disorder and pillage, can turn its attention to the cultivation of education and art. And I consider that a very promising beginning has been made. It has been said that a work begun is half done. If this is true, I may confidently affirm that education in this Agency is half done. Much, no doubt, still remains to do, but I am hopeful that in time this will be done. Several Chiefs are now taking a keen interest in education, and are sparing neither expense nor pains to further a cause so essential to the happiness and well-being of their subjects. Of none is this more true than of your Highness, who, besides devoting money to schools, takes a personal interest in individual boys. In this noble work of benefiting the minds of your subjects, you have the co-operation of your Highness's uncle his Highness the Rajah of the senior branch, who shares with you the expenses of the educational department, and who, I am sure, is ever ready to second your endeavours. Already you have your reward in the efficiency of the institution, which owes so much to your liberality and enlightenment. For I may safely say that no school in Central India—and I have had opportunities of judging—has acquitted itself with more distinction than the High School of Dewas. I see before me now a sight which, a few years ago, in this place, would have filled men with astonishment—this large assemblage of youths gathered together to receive the rewards of hard work and self-denial from the hands of their Prince. Now we look on the sight with pleasure indeed, but we regard it as a matter of course. I cannot conclude these remarks without congratulating your Highness on certain measures and results mentioned in the addresses delivered by the Superintendent of Education. First and most important is the establishment of a girls' school. I say advisedly most important, for nothing has deeper influence in the welfare of a nation than the condition of its women. Next, the establishment of schools in towns and villages. It is too frequently the custom to lavish all educational funds on the High School at the capital of a State, but this is not advisable, for after all higher education is for the few, and the mass of people require instruction of a much humbler and less pretentious kind. I yield to no one in my high estimate of the importance of English and higher education, considering, as I do, that the English tongue is destined to spread further and further as time goes on, yet I also hold that the wants of the generality must be equally considered, and I congratulate your Highness heartily in this new departure. For the first time this year, the Dewas High School has succeeded in passing three candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. This result is very encouraging, and your Highness has marked your sense of satisfaction by sending one of the successful students to College at State expense, while one of the others has received a scholarship from H. H. the Rajah of the senior branch, to enable him to study medicine, and the third has received an appointment at Gwalior. As the Superintendent of State Education has mentioned, the changes I propose making in the C. I. S. Examinations, it will be appropriate if I say a word or two on the subject. The object of the changes is to turn out young men more suitable than hitherto for employment in native States, and also to give them a better chance than they at present have of obtaining employment in British India should they be so inclined. With these objects I have submitted a scheme to the Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, which, I hope, will result in securing recognition for C. I. certificates in those provinces. The new system, however, will not interfere with our independence

II—INTER REGIMENTAL N 200 YARDS.

Havr Jacob Ezekiel, 13th	Bo I	33	20	
Lc Nk Ismail Beg 21st	do	31	15	
Havr Ajiff Shaw, 21st	do	29	10	
Pte Raasl Passoc, 22nd	do	28	7	
Lc N Abraham Jakrael 12th	do	28	7	
Havr Laximon Mhetur, 13th	do	28	7	
Lc Nk Balu Devli 26th	do	27	5	10 8
Lc Nk Gurdat Singh 14th	do	27	5	10 8
Havr Shaik Chinoo, 13th	do	27	5	10 8
Lc Nk Lalla Singh 4th	do	27	5	
Havr Solomon Israel 14th	do	27	5	
Pte Balla Chahhan 2nd Gr	do	27	5	
Havr Ganu Sakoondi 12th	do	27	5	
Lc Nk Sewnulag Panday 17th	do	27	3	
Pte Jungi Sing, 2nd Gr	do	27	3	
Lc Nk Shewgovind Sing 13	do	27	3	
Jmr Shk Mahomed 17th	do	26	3	
Lc Nk Aba Ramosi, 21st	do	26	3	
Havr Shaik Shaku 13th	do	26	3	
Subr Mirmonowar Ali 13th	do	26	2	
Havr Joseph Auron 15th	do	26	2	

Ten 26's counted out

II INTER—REGIMENTAL N 500 YARDS.

Sub Ameer Khan, 13th Infy	32	20	
Pte Baker Khan, 21st do	3	15	
Naik Kundo Jadow, 12th do	31	10	
do Saba Party 22nd do	30	7	
Pte Gopal Gujar 14th do	29	7	
Lce Nk Ladu Gujar, do	29	7	
Sub Mirmunowar Ali 13th do	28	7	
Lc Nk Jowhir Singh 14th do	28	5	
do Krishna Khadke, 14th do	28	5	
Pte Narayenrao Sandry 16do	27	5	
Dr H Narayen Mitbouku 17do	27	5	
H Shaik Balib 14th do	26	5	
LN 1 Insur Singh 4th Bo R do	26	5	
Naik Gurdat Sing 14th do	26	3	
Har Luximon Mehar 13th do	26	3	
Lc N Aba Ramos 21st do	26	3	
do Aladutta Khan 1st do	25	3	
Hav Syed Hoosein 4th Bo R do	25	3	
Pte Raasl Passa 22nd Bo do	25	3	
do Rughoo Purut, 3th do	25	9	
L N Wital Singh 12th do	25	2	

One counted out

XVII THE KNOWLES' VOLLEY N.

12th Bombay Infantry	13	1
Commanded by Havr Jacob Ezekiel, 12 Bo Infy	Watch	
1st Bombay Infantry	12	12

XXII. NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS' PRIZE.

Jamr Hukam Din, 17th Bo Infy	25	30
Do. Gyan Sing, 2nd Grenadiers	25	15
Subr Mirmanowar Ali, 13th Bo Infy	23	10

The following is a complete list of the winners of Cups and Medals at this meeting—

MEDALS.

Match XXXII—Bl Presy I R A Silver Medal Lce Sergt J McCormick, B B and C I

Match XXXVI—National Silver Medal Sergt Dr Mocklor, R D F.

Match XXXVII—C R M Bronze Medal Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers.

Match XXXVIII—C R M Gold Medal Vol Killfoil, G I P.

Match XLII—S I R A Silver Medal Lce Naik Mahomed Khan, 13th Bo I

Match XLVI—W I R A Silver Medal Pte Ragho Purab, 13th Bo I.

Match XLVII—C R M Bronze Medal Havr Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bo I.

Match XLVIII—B P C R Gold Medal Lce Naik Sadoo Goojar, 14th Bo I.

Match L—B P C R M Silver Medal Corps F A Jones, G I P.

CUPS, &c.

Match VI—The Bombay Presidency Cup. Won by the Poona V R.

Match VII—The Poona Cup. Von by the 13th Bo Infy with 245 points.

Match VIII—The Wanowrie Cup. Won by the Poona V R with 320 points

Match IX—The Parvati Cup. Won by the 17th Bo Infy with 288 points.

Match X—The Musketry Cup. Won by the 7th Dragoon Guards with 343 points.

Match XXVI—The Volunteer Cup. Won by the B B and C I Volunteers with 326 points.

Match XXVII—H R H the Duchess of Connaught's Prize. Won by the officers E Y Regt with 276 points.

Match XXVIII—H R H the Duke of Connaught's Prize. Won by the N C officers 12th Bo Infy with 74 points.

Match XXIX—H E the Governor's Cup. Won by Driver Dawsett, I B RHA.

Match L—The Council Plate 2nd Stage. Won by Sergt Cahill, Poona V R with 84 points.

Match LII—Army vs. Volunteers Shields. Won by the Army by 22 points.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brigs Flor DeDien and Mamedi, arrived in Bombay harbour, under their respective Nakodas, from Inhambane on Saturday last, laden with sundry cargo.

THE Italian steamer Biagno, 1898, Captain G. Anfosso, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, for China with a general cargo and four deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. steamer Assyria will sail to-day with mails for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. The passengers on board are :—Br. Genl W. Galbraith, and one servant, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, and three servants —for Karachi—Mr. A. Bin Shaba for Bussorah and about 62 deck for various ports.

A STORMY PASSAGE.—The ship Airlie, Captain George McNab, which arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of October from Hamburg with salt, had rather a ormyts passage on her way out. It appears that on the 24th of September, when in Lat. 22·32 S., Long. 98 E., she experienced a strong gale with a high cross sea, which caused the ship to roll heavily; the topgallant mast was snapped in three pieces, several of the sails were blown to pieces, and part of her mainsail was carried away.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	H J	C. Eduljee.
,, Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	Hoseason	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2282	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Flor de Dien (brig)	Nacoda	Inhambane, Aug. 24.
	Mahmedi (brig)	Nacoda	Inhambane, Sept. 5.
	I. M. S. Tencsserim	Falle	Karachi, Oct. 12.
16	Peah wa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Sept. 27.
	Landaura (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Sept. 28.
	Goa (s)	Lewins	Calcutta, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	H. M. S. Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson	Australia & China.
	Bisagno (s)	Anfosso	China.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Guildford, for Dunkirk.
,, Swordsman, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Pellitana s	England	Singapore, Sept. 22.
	St. Filana s	Fitzgerald	Rawgale, Sept. 23.
	Euterpe	Barmslow	Colombo, Sept. 25.
	Humayoon Shah	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 7.
13	Maharani s	Edge	Rangoon, Oct. 5.
	Falwood	Jones	Cardiff.
	Belle of Bath	Nichols	Philadelphia. May 19.
	Faize Rohman	Rohman	Muscat, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11.—Ship Queen of England.
Oct. 12.—Steamer Maharaja.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
13	Shahjehan s	.....	Calcutta.
13	Arcot s	.....	Bombay.
	Sirdhana s	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
11	Canara s	Bombay.
12	Navarino s	Calcutta.
13	Himalaya s	Rangoon.
	Shahjehan s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Hume, Surgn-Major, Bo, Civil Surgn, from furlough from England.

OCTOBER 15.

Knowles, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Blowers, Col, Bo, 10th B L I, on retirement, from Lorali

Warner, Lt, Bo, 1st Bedford Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

Sandilands, Condr, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on furlough, from Karachi.

Owen, Lt, Bo, 15th B Cavy, on furlough, from Jacobabad.

OCTOBER 14.

Knowles, Br-Genl, Bo, Adjt Genl, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Hume, Surgn-Major, Bo Civil Surgn, off leave, to Amraoti.

OCTOBER 12.

Langley, Lt, Bo R A, off leave, to Deesa.

OCTOBER 14.

Beaver, Major, Bl R A, on duty, to Allahabad.

Scott, Capt, Bl, 2nd Drn. Guards, off leave, to Umballa.

OCTOBER 15.

Playfair, Lt, Mad, Hampshire Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Blackwell, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, to Mhow,

Knowles, Br-Genl, Bo, Adjt Genl, on leave, to Ceylon.

OCTOBER 16.

Newell, Lt, Bl, 11th Bl Infy, off leave, to Fyzabad.

Nichol, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on duty to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 17th October, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Wednesday next :—

At the Oval Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Monday, and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

3. Members of "A" "B" "C" and "F" Companies (other than recruits who have not passed squad drill) may apply for issue of rifles and accoutrements after Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

4. Any member applying for re-issue of any rifle issued to him last drill season should furnish its number.

5. Members of the Range Sub-Committee will proceed to the Coorla Range by the 7-30 (Railway time) train on Wednesday next, the 19th instant to report on its condition.

6. A copy of the Rules and Prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1887 may be inspected at the Head Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

1. There will be Musketry behind the Town Hall at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

2. There will be riding School for all members on Wednesday morning at 6-45 a.m. Military bridles only to be worn, with head ropes.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Capt. A. Leslie, Offg. Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, October 17th, 1887.

I. Parades for the current week :

The Battery will parade on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, in rear of the Town Hall, to proceed to Cross Island Battery for heavy gun drill. Uniform with helmets to be worn; members unable to parade at 4 p.m. can join at the Apollo Bunder where the Battery will embark at 4-30. Gun drill for recruits will take place on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m. and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 5 p.m. in the Arsenal compound.

Squad drill for the whole Battery will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m. and on Monday and Friday evenings at 5 p.m.

There will be class firing for recruits at Colaba Range on Wednesday from 4 p.m. until dark.

II. Members are requested to apply at the Head Quarter's Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for their arms and accoutrements, which are ready for issue, daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 14th October, 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bo L I—Lt-Col Walter Scott, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, during such time as Capt MacMahon may be employed on the Staff, or until further orders.

16th Bo I—Lt S J O'B Sexton, 2nd R Dub Fus, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 12th October 1887.

Surgn O E Nichol, Mad Staff, is transferred from General Duty, Poona Circle, to General Duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

I. Capt G Smith, just promoted to that rank from C-2, has been posted to No. 2-I N I Divn, R A, and he is to proceed to Bermuda to join the latter Batty for duty.

II. Capt C M T Western, C-2, has been transferred to T-I R A.

III Lt F B Wood, No. 2-I Eastern Dn, has been transferred to No. 8-1 C. P Dn, R A.

IV, Lt H G Birsh, R A, has been appointed to F-1 Bde.

Under instructions from India Hd-qrs G O C No. 476 of 7th instant is cancelled.

The officers therein named will now accompany their Batteries to England.

With reference to G O G No. 505 dated 5th Oct. 1887, Dpty Surgn Gnl W E Cates, M S, is posted to the Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officer granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Royal North Lancashire Regt—Capt H G Leonard, for 12 months on private affairs.

The leave granted to Major E F B Sparks, 2nd N S Regt, in G O C No. 300 of 1887, is extended to date of arrival of the By in England.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A CLUB FOR FEROZEPORE.—A Ferozepore correspondent writes to the Lahore paper :—" It has at last been decided to build a Club here. Why this has never been down before remains a wonder, considering the size of our station. The site selected is opposite the Mess-house of the East Lancashire Regiment and close to the Station Gardens, which perhaps, finally, may be merged into the Club premises. The project should be a success, as hitherto no sort of meeting place has been in existence with the exception of the Garden. Colonel Sartorius is, I believe, the moving spirit."

FRONTIER CRIMES.—The following items of frontier news are from the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—" A sepoy of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, who was returning from leave to Bannu, was killed near Latammar about the middle of last month, and his assassins fled to the hills. Suspicion was directed against some Khattaks who had recently left British territory, and two of them, who are supposed to have been among the murderers, have been arrested. Bhai Khan, the Mandan tappa-malik, who was accused of murder in a recent *cause celebre* of the Bannu district, is dead. Mamak, a notorious Mahsud rascal, is said to be prowling about among the Kabul Kheyls near the border. An offer of Rs. 500 reward for his capture is said to have been issued by the Government."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes :—" The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

WANTON MISCHIEF.—Privates W. O'Brien and C. Welsh, of the Leinster Regiment, stationed at the Fort, were charged by Mr. Danckley, an assistant to the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, on behalf of the latter, with mischief, distroying two large plate glass windows, and 16 China and Japan vases, valued at Rs. 316. It appeared that yesterday at 11 a.m. while Mr. Danckley was attending to his duties in the shop he heard a loud crash of falling glass behind him. Looking round he saw accused with their legs inside and immeditely went outside. He seized one of the accused by the collar, but was struck by the man, who extricated himself. With the help of Constable Williams, he secured both accused, who, though slightly drunk, were perfectly in their senses, and knew what they were about. Accused were walking from north to south; and had deliberately kicked at the glasses; inside which the vases had been kept. They had been absent without leave. Accused pleaded not guilty, stating that they were so drunk that they did not know what they were about, were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.—*Englishman.*

THE DARJEELING CONVENT SCHOOL.—The Rev. Mr. Bray, Chaplain of Darjeeling, having been publicly accused of neglecting the spiritual welfare of certain Protestant children who are boarded in the Convent School at that station, has published the correspondence which passed between himself and the Mother Superior of the Convent in relation to the affair. Commenting on the matter, the *Englishman* says :—" We have nothing to say as to the right of the Mother Superior to do as she thinks fit with children who have been entrusted to her care, but it is easy to see that Mr. Bray has done everything he could have done to fulfil his responsibility in the matter, while he has well honoured his cloth by the courtesy and temper with which he thrice endeavoured to get a simple answer to a simple question. Mr. Bray exonerates himself from all suspicion of blame for the Protestant children in the Convent School not attending the services of their own denomination. The responsibility must now lie entirely on the parents or guardians of the children, who have to chose whether they will leave the little ones in an institution where they are not permitted to attend a Protestant service on Sunday, in charge of a lady considerately recommended by Mr. Bray himself."

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—The following notifications are Gazetted :—Mr. R. Carstairs, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for one month, and Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Rajmehal, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Carstairs. Mr. F. E. Piffard, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rajmehal, sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas district. Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate of Kattak, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Puri. Mr, P. A. Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the district of Muzafarpur. The Rev. Walter Kitchin is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the Dakka Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. W. Ulyat, resigned. The services of the Rev. M. Kirby, Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department. The Revd. F. R. Michell, Chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta, on leave, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital. The Rev. W. Kitchin, Chaplain of Dakka, is appointed Chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta. Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is allowed leave for thirty days. Mr. C. J. L. Middleton, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub-pro tem., Puri Division, is granted furlough in India on medical certificate for one year.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.—The report of the general commite of the Indian Tea Association for last year was read before the annual meeting of the Association in last March, but has only now made its appearance in print. The Association represents a planted area of 130,539 acres, having lost about 3,500 acres by the withdrawal of all the Darjiling Gardens under the Agency of the late firm of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. Its accounts are in excellent condition. The most curious matter mentioned in the Report is the taking of precautionary measures to prevent such a state of things between landlord and tenant as prevails in Ireland from coming into existence in the tea districts, where coolies may at some future day claim proprietory rights in certain plots of ground where the planters now allow them to grow rice, vegetables, etc. Legal opinion has been taken in the matter, especially in connexion with Sylhet, for there is a point in the terms of land-holding in Assam and Kachar which seems to preclude the apprehended difficulty. The opinion has been advised that annual leases be taken from all persons who occupy or cultivate land belonging to an estate, but the question appears to be still unsettled. Other questions considered in the report relate to modes of packing, rates of freight, means of communication, Government legislation, and other matters interesting to those who grow or deal in tea, and include a proposal to sell Indian tea by retail in America. The most important of these questions was that of the labour-supply, involving that of the bonus to be paid to coolies on the renewal of their agreements. The general committee recommends that during the recruiting season coolies be engaged only through the garden sirdars, and not through contractors, and, with reference to bonuses, that all gardens, whether connected with the Association or not, should agree on a certain reduction.—*Englishman.*

THE MAHOMMEDAN CHEATING CASE.—In the case of Hadjee Noor Mahomed Jackariah and others *vs.* Ahmed Mahomed and another, at Calcutta. The accused were charged at the Police Court by the well-known Mogul merchants, Messrs. Hadjee Noor Mahomed Jackariah and Co., with cheating in respect of over a lakh of rupees. After a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the accused, Mr. Hume, the Government Prosecutor, applied for the issue of the search-warrant, in order to get possession of certain books and documents (embracing a period from 1882 to 1887) belonging to the accused and which were needed by the complainants to support their charge. The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued the warrants, and the inspectors who were entrusted with its execution brought away every scrap of paper on which any writing appeared and deposited them in Court. Mr. Bonnerjee, thereupon applied for a rule calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the order for the inspection of these documents should not be set aside on the grounds that it was not lawful, and had been issued without proper enquiry, and there was, moreover, no precedent for such an order. Their Lordships granted the rule. The Hon'ble Advocate-General and Mr. Garth appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Hill and Mr. Paulit for the defendants. The hearing of the rule lasted a considerable time, and their Lordship took time to consider their judgment, which was delivered on Friday. The court, after going over the facts, together with the documentary evidence, and dealing at great length with the documentary evidence and dealing at great length with the arguments put forward by the counsel for the defence found that there was nothing to show that the warrant had been issued without proper enquiry and on insufficient materials; that the warrant itself was good and that with regard to Mr. Hill's argument that the wording of it was faulty, the Court, looking at it as a whole, considered that it sufficiently clearly showed that the accused's khatta book from 1882 to 1887 were the documents or things referred to, and for which the warrant authorised a search to be made. The Magistrate in the opinion of the Court had the right to allow inspection of these books and papers, and consequently the rule would be discharged with this modification, however, that inspection should be limited to the books and documents of 1882 and 1887 which were named in the warrant.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE LISTER BRIBE CASE.—Rajahmundry, 13th Oct. Mr. Lister, our Judge, is prosecuting Palagummy Kammarazu before the Joint Magistrate for offering him a bribe. The case was posted for the 12th instant. The local pleaders refusing to defend him, Kammarazu was obliged to engage Mr. E. Norton, Barrister, Madras, who is said to have wired to the Magistrate twice for an adjournment till his arrival. The Magistrate, however, refusing this, commenced the trial, and closed the evidence of the prosecution, notwithstanding accused's petition requesting an adjournment pending an application for transfer made to the High Court. There is much excitement, and the Lister bribe case is in every one's mouth.—*Mail.*

STATE ADMINISTRATION.—The report on the administration of the Banganapalle State for 1886-87, contains nothing of special interest. There was a fair harvest, and 280 acres were added to the area of cultivation. The collections were poor, upwards of 28 per cent. of land revenue being in arrears. The revenue of the twelve month amounted to Rs. 2,28,030 of which 83 per cent. came from land, and between 4 and 5 per cent. from abkari and road-cess. The receipts, from the source last named were slightly above the outlay on the roads. The expenditure of Rs. 26,290 was distributed as shown below :—Public works Rs. 11,850, judicial—Magisterial and Revenue Courts Rs. 7,430, Medical department Rs. 2,930, Police Rs. 2,370, Education Rs. 1,300, and Postal department Rs. 410. A larger sum was spent on Public Works than in any recent year except 1884-85. The Political Agent has addressed the Nawab in regard to the decline of the already miserably small number of children receiving instruction in the schools maintained by the State. There would seem to be only 44 per cent of the estimated population of the State in the Nawab's and other schools.—*Times.*

THE MADRAS MOUNTED INFANTRY.—On Thursday morning the Madras Mounted Infantry met for drill on the Pudoopett plain, Egmore. After the Company had been put through some of their mounted drill, files were dismounted and under the supervision of Colonel McMullin and Captain Tufnell proceeded to drive an imaginary enemy back, crossing the maidan to the south east corner where the horses were called up and the Company was rapidly moved to the Spur Tank, across which again they advanced in extended order and dismounted, the led horses being brought up under cover. The number of available men on the rolls is small, but they have this season energetically supported their officers in turning out in full strength at almost every parade, and the result is very satisfactory in everything except numbers. On Saturday the Company will be exercised in Guindy Park, (with the permission of H. E. the Governor). We should like to see every gentleman who has a horse and is fond of riding, and is not a member of one or other of the branches of the Volunteer Guards, join the Mounted Company. It is excellent training for horses, and only requires larger numbers to make the more advanced drill really interesting. At the same time beginners need not be deterred from joining as special arrangements have been made for passing those recently joined through the necessary foot drills. The rangos at St. Thome are also open three times a week for target practice.—*Mail.*

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A JUDGE.—At the Madras High Court, Appellate Side, on Friday morning before the Chief Justice and Justice Parker, Mr. P. D. Shaw made an application for a stay of proceedings against the Palagummi Kamaraza charged with attempting to bribe Mr. Lister, district judge of Rajahmundry, on the ground that the Joint Magistrate had refused to summon the witnesses for the defence, and would give no time for the production of defence witnesses, but declared his intention to pronounce sentence against the accused this day (14th.) Mr. Justice Parker thought that the accused could have made his application before the District Magistrate, on the spot, instead of telegraphing hundreds of miles to Madras. The District Magistrate, His Lordship said had power to deal with such cases. The Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the Court, said :—" Ample time had been given to the accused for his trial. He was told three weeks ago that the trial would take place on the 12th October. He had ample time to retain any member of the Bar. He did not choose to do that, but he has been sending telegrams, sometimes to the Judges of the High Court, and sometimes to Counsel, imputing all sorts of conduct against the gentleman trying the case. As far as I am concerned, I refuse to put the slightest reliance on the telegrams. If this man had taken Mr. Norton's advice, he would have been safe. A telegram is sent that some Magistrate is acting illegally or against law. How are we to accept that? You wish us to assume, upon the authority of that telegram, that the magistrate is acting illegally? I refuse to take notice of that telegram. We must have evidence before us." Their lordships accordingly dismissed the application.—*Times.*

THE DRINK QUESTION IN INDIA.

MR. ROBERT CUST, late member Indian of the Civil Service, has written the following letter to the *Times* on the Drink Question in India :—

An important paper was presented to the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India on the 4th of August which deserves mention in your columns. It is called "Despatch from the Government of India, dated 25th June, 1887, relating to the system of licences for the Distillation and Sale of Spirituous Liquors in force in the various Provinces of India." It is signed by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. S. Roberts, and five other members of the Supreme Council, a soldier, a barrister, and three members of the Covenanted Civil Services of the different Presidencies. Its inclosures consist of reports from the eight provinces into which British India is divided.

This despatch is the deliberate and weighty reply of the responsible administrators of the Empire of India to the hasty and libellous statements of the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and Mr. Caine, M.P., made at a meeting in Princes' Hall of the Church of England Temperance Society. The object of the meeting as understood by many who were invited to attend was to devise measures to protect the negroes of West Africa from the intoxicating liquors of Europe. The three speakers above mentioned turned their eloquence against the responsible Government of British India.

Archdeacon Farrar laid down the naked propositions that—(1) The British found India sober; (2) and had made it drunk for the purpose of collecting revenue.

The despatch presented to Parliament is a reply to that statement, which was a grievous charge against a long row of illustrious statesmen, who had filled the offices of Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, and a large army of Civil functionaries, who had devoted their lives to the advancement of the interests of the people of India long after their official connexions had ceased and to whom the welfare of the people of India is very dear. Those who know India are aware that the country abounds with the materials for making intoxicating liquors and drugs, sugar, barley, rice, hemp, poppy, the leaf of the Bassia Latifolia, the palm tree, &c., that the manufacture is most simple, and previous to British rule was quite uncontrolled by the state; and it is proved beyond doubt that it is precisely those tribes and races which have been the least accessible to the influence of British rule which are most addicated to intoxicating drinks and drugs.

It is true that the religious books of the Hindoo and Mahomedan denounce the use of such drinks and drugs, and the honour to be wise sages of past times who wrote those books; yet it is notorious how different the practice of professors of non-christian religions is to the precepts, which are written in a totally unknown language to the general community and not allowed to be translated. In the Christian books drunkenness is forbidden, and yet in Christian England it is practised to a great extent.

A perusal of the literature both of the Hindoo and Mahomedan, will convince any one of the existence of the habit among the people. When the Punjaub was conquered in 1846, the earliest British officers in the cities of Lahore and Amritsar found decoctions of opium and intoxicating drinks freely sold in the shops, and the Court of the Sikh Rulers was notorious for the habit of intemperance, and so was the Sikh army.

The average consumption in India is only one bottle, or one bottle and a half, of spirits a year for each adult male, and in some provinces less than that; it is clear that the terms "drunkenness," "drinking classes" and "spread of drinking" bear a meaning wholly different in India and England. Could we but reduce the consumption of London to that standard how glad would be the hearts of the temperance societies!

But upon what principles does the Government of India act? Let us see what the Government of Madras says :—

"The sale of intoxicating liquors is just as much a trade as that of any other kind of commodity, but there is this great difference, that while the sale of a necessary of life, like bread need not be interfered with or regulated in any way, the sale of intoxicating liquors if left to the unfettered operation of free trade, involves an enormous amount of drunkenness and crime, and therefore calls for regulation at the hands of any Government with any pretence to civilization. The policy that the Government has announced of endeavouring to realize the *maximum* revenue from a *minimum* consumption, though perhaps involving, in its strict interpretation, a verbal contradiction in terms, yet expresses with sufficient force and clearness what we consider the right course to persue. It is, however, to be observed that while all taxation becomes revenue as soon as it reaches the public exchequer, yet it should always be borne in mind in connexion with the taxation derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors that it is imposed primarily in order to restrain the consumption of such liquors, and not for the purpose of making money out of their sale, and that the fact of the revenue so derived being large is merely an incident arising from two causes—(1) The determination of the Government to do all that lies in its power to repress a baneful trade in what *is not* a necessary of life; (2) The general prosperity of the people, which enables them to spend on the indulgence of a vicious propensity money which might be better expended or invested. It follows that every right-feeling Government will do all that it can to increase the taxation up to that point, when the people rather than pay for the high price liquor, which alone can be had in licensed shops, will take to illicit smuling and distillation."

Such to the best of my belief have ever been the principles of the Government of India. Such they were when I learned my lesson under Lord Lawrence 40 years; and as I held the highest revenue posts both in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, I can speak of these two great provinces, and I remark that Sir Richard Temple, whose knowledge of India is wider than that of any other man, last week in the House of Commons gave the most emphatic denial to the assertion that the authorities in order to stimulate the excise revenue were driving the people into temperance.

As a Magistrate of Middlesex and of the Liberty of Westminister, I am aware that there are many more public houses in the neighbourhood of the Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament than there should be, but I do not retort that this is caused by the desire of the Dean and Canons to increase their rents and of Parliament to enhance its revenue.

SWEATING SICKNESS IN FRANCE.

AT the last meeting of the Academie de Medecine in Paris, Dr. Brouardel read a long report upon the recent epidemic of sweating sickness, which has been so provalent in the central departments of France this year. He says that the first case occurred on the 16th of March in a village not far from Poitiers, and from there it made rapid progress in the neighbourhood, and was in many cases mistaken by the local doctors for measles in a severe form. Dr. Brouardel, however, has made a diagnosis of the eruption on the skin being much more rapid appearing upon the second day after the premonitory systems have set in; while, when the patient is recovering, the peeling of the skin is very much more like it is after scarlet fever. Moreover, the children, who are more subject to it than grown persons, perspire very profusely and appear to be suffering from intense operation on the chest. There is, however, much in common between the two complaints, as the parents of children who have had measels have themselves afterwards been seized with the sweating sickness. Dr. Brouardel explains the co-existence of the two epidemics by the fact of their zuboolic form, and he says that for some reason or other this part of France has always been very subject to it. This year it has been particularly severe, for out of 13,000 inhabitants in the district of Montmorellon 1,700 were attacked, and the average rate of mortality was 12 per cent., though in some villages it reached as much as 33 per cent. Curiously enough while in some villages twenty children were attacked with one adult, in other places more adults than children were seized with the disease. It is evidently contagious, for upon one form fourteen people out of nineteen were seized; but there are no evidence to show that it is propagated by the water or any other liquid. It is communicated like measles or scarlatina, and the period of incubation never exceeds twenty-four hours. Dr. Brouardel, in order to check the propagation of the disease, organized, with the assistance of the house surgeons in some of the Paris hospitals, a special medical service for disinfecting the clothes and cottages in the district; the chief features in which was the the formation of a relief convoy, comprising a hand-engine and apparatus for steaming clothes, bedding, &c. The local authorities sent to let Dr. Brouardel and his assistant know their aid was required and kept them informed of any fresh outbrake. The epidemic seems now to have quite disappeared.

THE WRITING TELEGRAPH.

ALTHOUGH automatic telegraphy has long been known it has not, so far as we are aware, proved a commercial success, owing to the circumstance that the instruments used in conducting it are expensive, the system slow, and the synchronism unreliable. In this system the messages are first written with insulating ink on tinned paper and fed into instruments whereby they are transmitted. At the other end they are received on chemically prepared paper, but the messages soon fade. A very pronounced improvement upon this system was made by Mr. E. A. Cowper, C.E., some few years since in his writing telegraph. Here the movement of a pen at the sending station introduced varying resistances into two electric circuit connected with the receiving station. The varying currents acted upon two electro-magnets at the latter station, and caused them to impart movements in two directions at an angle to each other to a receiving pen, which was made to reproduce the writing formed by the sending pen. Mr. Cowper, however, was not alone in his invention of the writing telegraph, for, as not unfrequently happens, another diligent worker was busy in the same direction and at the same time. This was Mr. J. Hart Robertson, an American electrician, who, without being aware of Mr. Cowper's invention, produced an instrument upon the same plan. He found, however, that it involved heavy expense in operating, and, pushing his research farther, he in course of time produced an improved instrument. This is the writing telegraph which we recently saw in successful operation in the American Exhibition. The principle involved consists in changing the strength of the electric currents by the movements of the pen when writing, varying the pressure on a series of carbon discs included in the circuits. By this means simplicity, greater speed, and the utmost accuracy in reproduction are secured. Both Mr. Cowper's and Mr. Robertson's inventions have become the property of the Writting Telegraph Company of New York, which is represented in this country by Mr. J. Morgan Richards, of 46, Holborn-viaduct, London.

In this apparatus the transmitter consists of two series of carbon discs placed at right angles to each other in a hard rubber receptacle. Each pile of discs has a screw follower for adjusting the normal pressure of the discs on each other. A rod carrying the pen or stylus is pivoted at its lower end, and has pressure points opposite the piles of discs. The operator manipulates the stylus or open as in writings although he can only move the point of the stylus over

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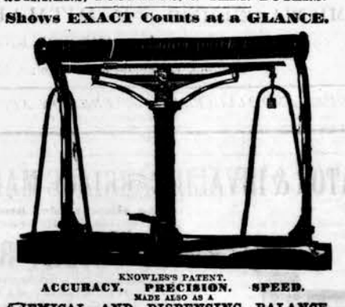

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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GOLDEN COLOUR,

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SO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulation of the blood, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne, Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Metritis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the community and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE DISPENSER AND A PATIENT ALARM. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated in Court, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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WITH
PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.
IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.
It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP
of pure Bromide of Potassium
Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
Bromide of Potassium
Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., Ld.

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CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,
Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.
"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.
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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.
"Post free, to all parts: 4d."
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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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Laroche's
TRIPLE QUININE WINE
GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660
FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS
This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.
ALSO prepared with IRON
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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'
JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
FOR
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Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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THE WORLD RENOWNED
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The Indian Model Cottage: 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
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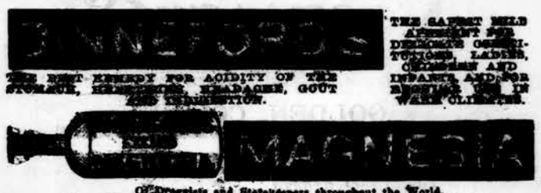
BOMBAY OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER AND POONA OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL



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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
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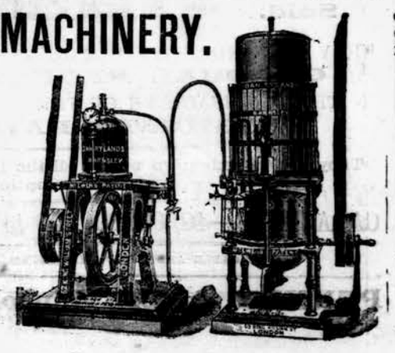

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SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° F.T. (best quality).
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A Speciality for Hot Climates.

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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.
PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices
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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, FRAILNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

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